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A PRACTICAL TREATISE OF Painful Diſtempers,

WITH

Some effectual METHODS of *curing* them, *exemplified* in a great Variety of ſuitable

HISTORIES.

By THEOPHILUS LOBB, M. D. and Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

Καὶ ἐλάλησε κύριος πρὸς Μωυσῆν, λεγων, ----- καὶ παντὶ συνετῷ καρδίᾳ δέδωκα Σύνεσιν. Exod. xxxi. 1, 6.

Ὅτι κύριος δίδωσι σοφίαν, καὶ ἀπὸ προσώπου αὐτοῦ γνῶσις, καὶ σύνεσις. Prov. ii. 6.

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MDCCXXXIX.

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The RIGHT HONOURABLE

JAMES,

Earl of *ABERCORN*,

Baron of PAISLEY, *Baron of* ABERCORN, *Baron of* HAMILTON, *Baron of* MOUNTCASTLE, *and Baron of* KILPATRICK in *GREAT-BRITAIN, and Viſcount of* STRABANE, *and Baron of* MOUNTCASTLE in *IRELAND*; *one of the* LORDS *of his* MAJESTY's *moſt Honourable* PRIVY COUNCIL *in GREAT-BRITAIN, and in IRELAND, and* FELLOW *of the* ROYAL SOCIETY, *&c.*

MY LORD,

IT certainly recommends a Book to the Regard of the Publick, if it has the Fa-

vour of ſome Perſon eminent in the World for a diſcerning Judgment, high Rank, and great Impartiality. This Conſideration made me deſirous of ſuch an Advantage, and therefore ambitious of Your LORDSHIP's Patronage.

As Your LORDSHIP's ſincere Zeal for his MAJESTY's Intereſt, and the Eſtabliſhment of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in his Royal Family, and for the Liberty, the Properties, and common Rights of Men, muſt endear YOU to every good Subject; ſo Your Ardour to promote

promote *natural* and *uſeful* KNOWLEDGE in all its Branches, and Your uncommon Application in valuable Studies, engage the Eſteem of thoſe, who are Lovers of Learning, and have the Honour of Your Acquaintance.

Theſe Things, MY LORD, I can teſtify upon my own Knowledge, ſince I have been ſo happy as to be admitted to many Converſations with YOU: Converſations by which I always improved, and which to me were moſt pleaſing Inſtances of Your great Condeſcenſion

ſcenſion and Humanity; which, with Your candid Opinion of what I have before publiſhed, and the Honour YOU did me in propoſing me to the ROYAL SOCIETY to be choſen a FELLOW of that Learned and Illuſtrious BODY, encouraged me to hope YOU would alſo indulge me the Honour of making this Addreſs.

May I add, that Your LORDSHIP's Permiſſion for ſo doing, gives me a peculiar Satisfaction, as it ſhews a noble Diſpoſition to favour thoſe Performances, which ſubſerve the Good

Good of Mankind, tho' done by the Hand of an obſcure Perſon.

I am with very great Reſpect,

MY LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's *much obliged,*

and moſt obedient

humble Servant,

THEOPHILUS LOBB.

THE PREFACE.

§. 1. *I HAVE, in the enſuing* Treatiſe, *conſider'd ſome of the moſt frequent, and common* painful Diſtempers, *which afflict human Bodies: They are many, and ſome of them very dreadful, both on the Account of the exquiſite* Torment *they give, and the* Hazard *into which they put the Lives of thoſe who fall under them.*

§. 2.

§. 2. *It is an Inſtance of great Compaſſion and Goodneſs, that God has provided* Remedies *for the Relief of his Creatures from the Torture and Miſery of theſe Diſeaſes,* (§. 1.) *and that he leads Men into the Knowledge of them. This ſhould raiſe in our Minds grateful Thoughts of the Kindneſs of God our Maker; and thoſe* Performances, *which are deſigned for, and which, with his Bleſſing, may conduce to the Recovery of Perſons from* painful Diſorders, *will, I think, be acceptable to all Men.*

§. 3. *I have in theſe Papers labour'd to contribute ſomewhat to ſo deſireable an End; and have ſtudied as much* Brevity *as the* Variety *of the* Subjects *treated of would admit.*

§. 4. *I have ſtudiouſly avoided taking Notice of the Opinions of learned* Authors (*which any may read in their Works*) *concerning the Diſtempers treated of, becauſe I would not ſwell this* Book *to a great Price; my Intention being only to communicate my own* Sentiments, *and the* Principles *on which my* Methods of Practice *are grounded: Methods in which, thro' the divine Bleſſing, I have had a moſt happy* Series *of Succeſſes.*

§. 5.

§. 5. *That the Book might be of a moderate* Price, *and on that Account get into more Hands, and thereby become more extenſively uſeful, I have likewiſe laid aſide many* Hiſtories *tranſcribed for the* Preſs, *tho' I think the printing of* medical Caſes *one of the moſt effectual Methods of improving the* Practice of Phyſick: *I determin'd alſo to have the* Preſcriptions *printed with ſmall* Italick *Types; becauſe if they had been printed with Letters of the ſame Size with the other Part of the Book, it would, I apprehend, have increaſed the Price one fourth Part more than it is.*

§. 6. *I have endeavour'd to inculcate clear and juſt Notions of the real State of Things in human Bodies under ſeveral* painful Diſtempers; *and likewiſe of thoſe Particulars, which are to be intended and purſued, in order to remove them; and have ſhew'd by what Ways, and Sorts of Medicines the* Cure *of them may be accompliſh'd.*

§. 7. *It may be obſerved, that there is a Difference in the Medicines preſcribed by me in painful Diſtempers of the ſame* Denomination; *the Reaſon of which was ſome Difference*

ference in the Conſtitution *or* Symptoms *of the different Patients: I have likewiſe often found Occaſion to vary my Preſcriptions for the ſame* Patient, (a) *when a ſecond or a third Time afflicted* with the ſame Diſeaſe, on the Account of ſome *Difference in the State of his Caſe under the Return of his Pains. There is a great Nicety and* Exactneſs *neceſſary to ſuit the Remedy to the* Diſeaſe, *not only in different Bodies, but in the ſame in different Times, on the Account of the* Changes *or Alterations, which are perpetually happening in almoſt every Body.*

§. 8. *In deſcribing the* Diſtempers *of the Perſons, whoſe Caſes I have related, and the Variation of their* Symptoms, *I have endeavour'd to do it, as much as I could, in their* Words *and* Phraſes, *that my Reader may form his Notion of each Diſeaſe, and of the Alterations in it, not from a* Narrative *of what I thought to be the Caſe, but from the Accounts which were given to me; and are the Foundation of my Sentiments of each Perſon's*

(a) Vid. an Inſtance of this in Hiſt. XLIX, L.

Diſtemper;

Diſtemper; and therefore I hope thoſe Expreſſions *in the* Hiſtories, *which ſeem odd, and improper, will be excuſed.*

§. 9. *There may be ſome* miſtaken Ideas *or Notions of Things, in the Performance, tho' I I do not know of any, and hope there are none of any great Conſequence; none prejudicial to Perſons afflicted with* Pain: *But I am ſure there are many* Things *in it ſubſervient to their* Eaſe.

§. 10. *It is impoſſible for a Man, who only can get one, or two, or three Hours, now and then, and at diſtant Times for his* Studies, *and meets with frequent Interruptions in them, (which has been my Caſe) to write with that* Exactneſs, *which may be wiſhed: Only Perſons in a* College, *or other like retired Life, have the Opportunities needful for it. It is therefore reaſonable to expect* Allowances *will be made to one, who has no Time at command, but ventures to incur the Cenſure of being an* incorrect Writer, *rather than looſe, or delay the Opportunity of publiſhing Things he knows will be uſeful to Mankind.*

§. 11.

§. 11. *As there are many* PHYSICIANS *in this* City, *deſervedly eminent for their* Learning *and* medical Skill, *and who have had the Advantage of a large Practice thro' the Courſe of many Years; ſo it would be a great* Improvement *of the* PRACTICE *of* Phyſick, *and redound to the Good of Men thro' ſucceeding Ages, if they had Leiſure and Inclination to communicate to the* PUBLICK *their* Notions *of Diſeaſes, the* Obſervations *they have made on the Caſes, which have occurr'd to them; and the* Methods *and* Medicines *they have found moſt ſucceſsful for the Recovery of their Patients.*

§. 12. *The Conſideration of theſe Things may well excite a Man to undertake the Labour of ſuch Performances; ſince by them he may be an happy* Inſtrument *of much Good not only to his own* Country, *but to many others, and likewiſe to many* Generations. *Such were the Motives, which prevailed with me to employ my Time as I have done, and I hope will be allowed as a ſufficient* Apology *for publiſhing this* Treatiſe.

§. 13.

§. 13. *It cannot be amiſs to obſerve, that altho' the* Medicines *related in the* Hiſtories *were ſo effectual to the Purpoſes for which they were given, yet Perſons ſhould be careful they do not venture too far in ordering the Uſe of them for* themſelves *or their* Friends; *becauſe the* JUDGMENT *of ſome one thoroughly acquainted with the medical* Art, *is requiſite to direct the* Compoſition *and* Application *of Remedies in every Diſtemper attended with Danger.*

§. 14. *An* ALTERATION *in the component Parts of a* Medicine, *or in the Proportions of them, or in the Quantity of it for a Doſe, or in the Time of taking the Doſes, is often neceſſary for the ſame Perſon, and under the ſame Diſtemper at different Times,* (vid. §. 7. *foregoing*) *and much more ſo for Perſons of different* Sexes, Ages, Conſtitutions, *and under different* Complications *of* SYMPTOMS.

§. 15. *It is therefore beſt, in Caſe of any* Sickneſs, *which needs* ADVICE, *for People not to depend on their own Judgment, but to apply to their* PHYSICIAN, *who by his* medical Studies *and* Experience, *is ſurely moſt capable of directing the proper Remedies. This*

is

is a Point, which needs to be inculcated; for as a Painter *that chooſes wrong Colours, or that mixes them in miſtaken Proportions, will not be able to make the beautiful Image of the Object intended; and as the* Workman *that miſtakes his Tools, or that uſes them in an improper Order or Manner, will not be able rightly to perform the Work he undertook; ſo a miſtaken* Adviſer *of Remedies, who orders a* wrong Medicine, *or directs a* right one *in a* Manner, *or in* Doſes *that are improper, may render the* Diſeaſe *worſe, but will not cure it. I have ſaid thus much, becauſe it is the Way of many, when they hear ſuch a* Medicine *has relieved another under this, or that Diſtemper, to ſend for it for* themſelves, *if they imagine they have the ſame; or to recommend it to their* Friend, *if they think him afflicted with it, tho' they are ignorant both of the Nature of the Medicine, and of the Diſeaſe; and likewiſe of the Conſtitution, and of the State of the Fluids and Solids of the Perſon for whom they adviſe. This* PRACTICE *has often been attended with ſad Conſequences to the Patient, and has brought many good* Medicines *into Diſgrace; and therefore ſhould be avoided.*

§. 16.

§. 16. *I will only add, that altho' I have publiſhed the* Medicines *in the Language wherein they were preſcribed; yet I have been very careful in my* Treatiſe of the Small-Pox, *my two Books on* Fevers, *and in this* Treatiſe, *to diſcourſe of the* Subjects *of them in ſuch a Manner, as to render them eaſy to be underſtood, and of important Uſe to every* Family, *that may happen to have them; by acquainting them with the* Things, *which muſt be avoided, as prejudicial to Perſons under the Diſtempers treated of; and by giving ſuch plain* Directions *relating to the ſeveral Diſeaſes, and the Management of the* Sick, *as may not only prevent the Uſe of wrong Methods, but contribute much to their* Recovery.

Bagnio Court *in* New-
gate-ſtreet, London.

The CLASSES *of* PAINFUL DISTEMPERS *consider'd in this* TREATISE.

PAINFUL DISTEMPERS may be divided into *four Classes*, viz.

I. Painful Distempers of the HEAD.

II. Painful Distempers of the THORAX, or *Breast*, &c.

III. Painful Distempers of the ABDOMEN, or *Belly*, from the *Diaphragm* downwards.

IV. Painful Distempers of the LIMBS.

I. CLASS.

Of the painful Distempers of the HEAD, the most frequent of which are the following, *viz.*

1. The HEAD-ACH exemplified in HIST. I, II, III, IV, V, XVII.

2. The TOOTH-ACH HIST. VI.

3. The Pains of the GUMS, JAWS, and FACE, } HIST. VII, VIII, IX.

4. The Pain of the THROAT, or *Quinsey*, HIST. X, XI, XII.

5. The Pain of the EYES, or *Ophthalmy*, HIST. XIII, XIV, XV.

6. The Pain of the EARS.

II. CLASS.

Of the painful Distempers of the THORAX; the most common of which are the following, *viz.*

1. The PALPITATION of the HEART, HIST. XVI, XVII.

2. The

2. The Pain of the BREAST, or anterior Part of the *Thorax*, HIST. XIX.

3. The Pain of the SIDES above the Diaphragm, HIST. XVIII.

4. The Pain of the BACK above the Diaphragm, HIST. XIX.

5. The Pain of the SHOULDERS, Hiſt. XIX.

III. CLASS.

Of the painful Diſtempers of the ABDOMEN, or *Belly*: Theſe affect either,

I. The Parts *contained*, or,
II. The Parts *containing*.

I. Of the painful Diſtempers of the Parts *contained*: The moſt common of theſe are the following, *viz.*

1. The HEART-BURN, or Pain in the Mouth of the Stomach.

2. The Pains of the STOMACH, } of various
3. The Pains of the BOWELS } Kinds; particularly,

1.] Of Pains produced by *too great Pressures* against the Extremities of the Nerves affected, occasion'd, 1. By *viscid Humours* in the Blood. Pains in the Bowels from this Cause, *vid.* Hist. XX, XXI.

2. Of Pains produced by *too great Pressures* against the Extremities of the Nerves, occasion'd by *elastick Air*. An Example of these in the Stomach, *vid.* Hist. XXII.

2.] Of Pains produced by *acrid Particles*; more particularly,

1. Of Pains from acrid Particles excreted from the Blood, *under* the common covering Membrane, and there brought to *immediate Contact* with the Extremities of the Nerves affected. Instances of this Sort of Pains in the Stomach, *vid.* Hist. XXIII, XXIV, XXV. An Instance of them in the Bowels, *vid.* Hist. XXVI. Belonging to this Class, *vid.* an Example of the Gout in the Stomach and Bowels, Hist. XXVII. Another of the *Gout* in the *Stomach*, Hist. XXVIII.

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4. Of

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6. AFTER-PAINS, HIST. XXXVII, XXXVIII.

7. The Pains in going to STOOL, or *Tenaſmus*.

8. The PILES, Hiſt. XXXIX.

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1. The Pains of the BACK below the Diaphragm, HIST. XL, XLI.

2. The Pains of the SIDE below the Diaphragm.

IV. CLASS.

Of the painful Distempers of the LIMBS; the most frequent of which are the following, *viz.*

1. The CRAMP, Hist. XLII.

2. The RHEUMATISN, Hist. XLIII, XLIV, XLV.

3. The GOUT, or Pains in the *Joints*. Pains in the HIPS exemplify'd in HIST. XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII. Pains in the KNEES, Hist. XLIX, L. Pains in the FEET, Hist. LI.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The following BOOKS have been lately published by Dr. LOBB.

A Treatise on the SMALL-POX. In two Parts. Part I. containing an Account both of the *distinct* and *confluent* Kind, their various *Symptoms*, the *curative Indications*; and of the METHODS of managing the Sick, as to *Diet*, *Medicines*, &c. To which are added, Answers to the Arguments for Bleeding in this Disease; and *Proofs* of the *Probability* of curing it in the *febrile* State, so as to prevent the Eruption, *&c.*

Part II. Exhibiting *fifty* HISTORIES, in which this *Disease*, and its various Symptoms, are exemplified; and a DISSERTATION on the Management of *young Children* under it; with a METHOD of *external* Remedies for those, who would not take *internal* Medicines. *London*, printed 1731.

The learned Dr. BOERHAAVE gave his Opinion of this *Book* in the following Words; which with his Consent has been printed, and prefixed to the printed Copies of it.

Librum de Variolis, *Anglicè, conscriptum à Domino* Theophilo Lobb, *M. D. & R. S. S. perlegi, probavique; nam plenum vidi veræ Scientiæ medicæ, promittentemque Genti humanæ* Bona *plurima.*

Leydæ, 17$\frac{3}{3}$33. Hermannus Boerhaave.

2. RA-

2. RATIONAL METHODS of curing FEVERS, *&c.* Together with a particular Account of the EFFECTS of artificial EVACUATIONS by *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, *Purging*, *Sweating*, *Bliſtering*, &c. With practical RULES deduced from them; ſhewing in what CASES they are *proper*, and in what they are *improper*, *London*, printed 1734.

3. MEDICAL PRACTICE in curing FEVERS correſpondent to *Rational Methods*, *&c.* exemplified in many CASES of the moſt uſual FEVERS, with the Medicines by which they were cured. *London*, printed 1735.

ERRATA.

Page 46. Line 11. for §. 54. read §. 53. P. *ibid.* l. 12. for §. 52. r. 51. p. *ibid.* l. 16. for §. 52. r. 51. p. *ibid.* l. 26. for §. 52. r. 51. p. 57. l. 3. for *Elentherii* r. *Eleutherii*. p. 59. l. 10. for *Enutæ* r. *Enulæ*. p. 75. l. 12. for *cog.* r. *coq.* p. 76. l. 7. for *Quajaci* r. *Guajaci*. p. 105. l. 1. for *Chap.* 8. r. *Chap.* 7. p. 113. l. 11. for *o Mechâ* r. *è Mechâ*. p. 127. l. 17. for 214. r. 213. for 213. r. 212. p. *ibid.* l. 22. for 212. r. 211. p. 208. l. 8. for *Genorrhæa* r. *Gonorrhæa*. p. 222. l. 2. after ℥vi. add *vel.* p. 305. l. 15. after *gut.* 24. add *Extract. Gentian. q. ſ.*

A

PRACTICAL TREATISE OF Painful Diſtempers,

Illuſtrated with proper

HISTORIES.

CHAPTER I.

Containing a Deſcription of the Painful Diſtempers *propoſed to be the Subject of this Treatiſe; and an Enquiry into the Structure and Oeconomy of the Nerves.*

§. 1. THE Subject of theſe Papers has not, that I know of, been very diſtinctly conſidered by any Author, tho' it is a Point of great Moment, as painful Diſeaſes do afflict Multitudes of People,

and as Eaſe is a moſt deſireable Bleſſing.

§. 2. Every Diſtemper may be called *Painful*, that has Pain for one of its Symptoms; but I do not propoſe to take Notice of thoſe Diſeaſes in which the Pains are purely *ſymptomatical*; and therefore would here obſerve two Things, which ſhould be remember'd, *viz.*

§. 3. 1. That when a Fever is the firſt Diſtemper, and the Pains complained of are the Effects, and Conſequences of it, thoſe *Pains* are *ſymptomatical.* Theſe I have already treated of in my ſecond Book on Fevers, entituled, *Medical Practice*, &c. in which I have ſhewn how thoſe Fevers, on which ſuch Pains depend, are to be managed, and may with the divine Bleſſing be cured.

2. That when the Pain is the firſt Diſeaſe, and the Fever is produced by it, the Fever then is *ſymptomatical*, and the Pain is the eſſential, or primary Diſtemper.

§. 4. It is this Species of Diſtempers, §. 3. N° 2. I ſhall endeavour to explain, as to their Cauſes, Nature, curative Indications, and Method of Cure: Pains which

are

are the *primary*, if not the only ſenſible Diſorders of the Body; or, the chief, if not the only Things, which the Patients complain of, are the Subject of my Conſideration, tho' from theſe, if they are violent, *ſymptomatick* Fevers do frequently ariſe.

§. 5. Diſtempers of this Sort (§. 4.) very often occur to me in the Courſe of my Practice; and I queſtion not that the ſame happens to other Phyſicians, whoſe Endeavours for the Relief of their Patients may ſucceed to their Wiſhes, tho' either they have not Time, or have no Inclination to publiſh to the World their Notions, and Ways of managing Perſons in ſuch Caſes; and therefore, for the Service of thoſe who are ſtudying Phyſick, and for the Good of Mankind, I have taken the Trouble of publiſhing ſome of my Sentiments about them, and ſome of thoſe Methods of Cure, which in my Experience have proved ſucceſsful. And as every rational and effectual Method of removing Pains, (which are always tormenting, tho' they do not always put the Life into Danger) will prove beneficial to Mankind; ſo I hope my Endeavours to

promote the Eaſe of my Fellow-Creatures, will be acceptable to many; and it will give me a great Satisfaction, if others, who have more Leiſure, and greater Abilities, ſhall purſue and improve the Subject of this ſmall Treatiſe, which, in Reality, is rather an Eſſay on a great Variety of Maladies, very grievous and afflicting.

§. 6. Theſe Diſtempers (§. 4.) are, many of them, denominated from the Part, which is the Seat of the Pain. Thus the Head-Ach is called *Cephalalgia*, when the Pain is recent; and *Cephalæa*, when it has been of long Continuance; Words derived from κεφαλη, which ſignifies the Head; and thus Pain is called *Odontalgia*, when it is, as we ſay, in the Teeth; and *Cardialgia*, when in the Heart, or in the Mouth of the Stomach, which is near it; and *Colica*, when in the Gut *Colon*, &c. But in order to the taking right Methods, and preſcribing proper Remedies, it is requiſite that we know the particular and more immediate Cauſes of the Pain, which the Patient complains of; and to this Purpoſe we ſhould conſider ſome Things relating to the Structure, and Oeconomy of the Nerves, and the different

ent general Cauſes by which Pains may be produced.

§. 7. I. It will be needful to enquire a little into the Structure of the Nerves. A ſingle Nerve is a very ſmall, round, white, long, and cylindrical Part of the Body, going either from the *Medulla oblongata*, or *Medulla ſpinalis*, and when cut tranſverſely, appears porous like an *Indian Cane*.

§. 8. There are reckoned ten Pair of Nerves to proceed from the *Medulla oblongata* within the Skull, and thirty Pair without the Skull from the *Medulla ſpinalis*, which deſcend down the Perforation of the Vertebres of the Neck, and Spine; and are divided into two Parcels, each incloſed with diſtinct Membranes; one Parcel deſcending on the right, and the other on the left Side of the Spine, or Spinal Cavity.

§. 9. Each viſible Nerve is in Reality a Bundle of Nerves contain'd in a membranous Covering, derived from the *dura* and *pia Mater*. Dr. *Baynes* in his *Eſſay on the Nerves* (p. 23.) relates, That in a Piece of the Trunk of the crural Nerve, when the Membrane that incloſed it as a

Theca, or Sheath, was ſtripped off, the Nerve appeared as a Bundle of Threads compoſed of many different Bundles, each incloſed within its own *Theca*, all lying parallel to one another like ſo many ſmall Cylinders ſticking together by tranſverſe Fibres running in an oblique Direction up and down. Each Thread, by the *Microſcope*, appear'd to have an external Covering, or *Theca*, and appear'd tranſparent. " For (adds the Doctor, *p.* 24.) " one no bigger " than an Horſe-hair, (which with a fine " Needle I divided into twelve diſtinct " Threads from the Middle without break- " ing one to the End, holding by the other " End of the Section) reſembled a Teſſel " of fine Flax, at the divided End; and " applying them to a Microſcope, each of " theſe divided Fibres appear'd as if ſolid, " and very tranſparent, with many ſmall " Fibres ſticking out of their Sides, which " were thoſe that connect the nervous fila- " mentary Tubes together, and were torn " from their Sides in the Separation.

§. 10. We are to conſider in a NERVE the Parts *containing*, and the Parts *contained*.

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1. The PARTS *containing*. Theſe are tubulous Productions of the *dura* and *pia Mater*, and are (as to their Form) exceedingly minute and concave Cylinders, which I ſhall call nervous *Tubuli*, when I have Occaſion to ſpeak of them; becauſe they are really Tubes, and appertain to the Nerves; and thoſe who will not allow them to be any Part of the Nerves, will acknowledge that the Nerves are contain'd in them.

2. The PARTS *contained*. Theſe are *Medulla* like, white, long, round, ſmooth, and, to our Feeling, ſoft Subſtances, (extending the whole Length of their containing membranous *Tubuli*) and a peculiar Fluid; a Fluid *ſui generis*, continually ſecreted by the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*, and propel'd into the nervous *Tubuli*.

§. 11. Whether the white Subſtances contain'd in the nervous *Tubuli* be Collections of ſmooth, white, ſolid, ſpherical Bodies of the utmoſt Minuteneſs, or a Subſtance continually ſecreted and propelled into their proper *Tubuli* from the Brain and *Cerebellum*, I ſhall not enquire; but only here obſerve what is certain, *viz.* That altho' the white Subſtances contain'd in the

nervous *Tubuli* ſhould be Collections of ſolid ſpherical Bodies, yet a Fluid is continually ſecreted and propelled into the nervous *Tubuli*, and pervades the *Interſtitia* of thoſe Spheres. This will be evident, if we conſider the Structure of the Brain and *Cerebellum*, (which are fitted for the Office of Secretion) the Largeneſs of theſe Glands, the great Quantities of Blood continually brought to them by the Carotid Arteries: Which Particulars lead us not only to think that a Fluid is ſecreted by the Brain, but that this Secretion is much the largeſt of any in the animal Oeconomy: I may add, that the Ouzing of a Fluid from any Nerve, when it is cut or wounded, proves, that the nervous *Tubuli* contain a Fluid, which Fluid muſt have been ſecreted from the Blood by the Brain, or *Cerebellum*, and thence derived. This Liquid may therefore very properly be called *Succus nervoſus*, or the nervous Fluid. I ſhall not here enquire into all its Uſes, or whether it is by this that all the Parts of the Body are nouriſhed, and their Waſtes repaired; ſuch Enquiries being foreign to my Subject: But I may fitly mention ſome Propoſitions, the

Remembrance

Remembrance of which may help Perſons in framing right Ideas of the painful Diſeaſes, which ſo frequently happen in human Bodies; particularly the following.

§. 12. Prop. 1. *All Nerves terminate in the Superficies of ſome or other Part of the Body.*

Prop. 2. *All the Nerves ending in the external Superficies of the Body, are covered with a thin Membrane* called *Epidermis* or *Cuticula:* Which ſerves to defend them from external Injuries, to be a *Medium* between them and the Objects felt; and to prevent that Efflux and Waſte of the nervous, as well as of other, Fluids, which might happen, if there was no ſuch Covering.

Prop. 3. *All the Nerves terminating in the internal Superficies of the Mouth,* Oeſophagus, *Stomach, Inteſtines, and indeed of every other Part of the Body have likewiſe their Extremities cover'd with a thin Membrane;* which ſerves the like Purpoſes as the *Epidermis.* Prop. 2.

Prop. 4. *That either there is a wonderful and myſterious dividing, and ſubdividing, and branching out of the Nerves towards their Endings; or the Nerves at their Endings*

ings are wonderfully expanded. One of these must be true, since no Puncture can be made with the finest Needle, in the Superficies of any Part of the Body without wounding a Nerve, and exciting Pain; and since only forty small Pair of Bundles of Nerves render every Part of the Body capable of Feeling, and of suffering Pain.

Prop. 5. *That with the Nerves in every Part under both the outward and inward Superficies of the Body, there is a Contexture of sanguine, and lymphatick Arteries, and Veins.*

Prop. 6. *That in every Part of the Superficies of the Body, under the* Epidermis *and under the internal covering Membrane are* VASA INHALANTIA *with open Orifices to receive and convey* ab extra *whatever is minute enough to enter and pass thro' them inwards.* By Means of which various Humours may be repelled from both Superficies into the Blood.

Prop. 7. *That all the Sensations of Seeing, Hearing, Smelling, Tasting, and Feeling, Pleasing or Painful, are perform'd by Means of the Nerves.* Or thus; The Nerves are the Instruments or Organs of every

every Senſation: But how Senſation is perform'd, whether by Impreſſion from the Object perceived, on the *Medulla*-like Subſtances contain'd in the nervous *Tubuli*, or on the nervous Fluid, which pervades the *Interſtitia* of thoſe Subſtances, or on the Extremities of thoſe *Tubuli*, or by Impreſſion on them joyntly, is of no great Moment for us to know, and therefore what I ſhall not employ my Thoughts about; but it muſt be by one, or other, or by all theſe Ways jointly.

Prop. 8. *That every Senſation ſeems to be perform'd by the ſenſible Object ſome how, or other acting on the Extremities of the Nerves*; not commonly on the Sides of the nervous *Tubuli*. Thus it ſeems to be as to the Perceptions we have by *ſeeing*, *hearing*, *ſmelling*, and *taſting*: The Objects ſeen act on the Extremities or Endings of the *optick* Nerves; the Sounds heard, impreſs the Extremities of the *auditory* Nerves; the *Effluvia* of the Objects ſmelled, ſtrike againſt the Extremities of the *olfactory* Nerves; the Things taſted, impreſs the Endings of the *guſtatory* Nerves: And thus Objects felt make their Impreſſions on the

the Extremities of thoſe Nerves by which we feel.

Prop. 9. *There is ſomething ſimilar in all the Nerves; and we have Reaſon to think there is ſomething different in Nerves, which ſerve different Senſations.* How elſe comes it to paſs, that we do not taſte by the ſame Nerves by which we feel?

Prop. 10. *The nervous* TUBULI *may be either too humid and lax, or too dry and rigid, as well as other Veſſels and Membranes of the Body.* The Reaſons of this Propoſition are obvious to thoſe, who underſtand the Animal Oeconomy.

Prop. 11. *The* SUCCUS NERVOSUS, *or nervous Fluid is capable of manifold Variations.* It may be varied in its *Quantity*, and become too much or too little: It may likewiſe admit of many Alterations in its *Quality*; it may become thicker or thinner in its Conſiſtence, than it ought to be; and it may, from divers Cauſes to us unknown, derive very different other Qualities, as well as the other ſecreted Fluids. Here let me obſerve, that the Baſis of all the animal Secretions is pure Water; and the Difference, that is in the different Fuids ſecreted,

creted, ariſes from the different Modifications, Sizes, and Combinations of the Particles mixed with the Water of the different Secretions; and we may eaſily apprehend, that Changes may happen not only in the Combinations of thoſe Particles, but in the Particles themſelves: Their Figure and Size may be altered; a Sphere may be divided into two Semiſpheres, or into more Parts; nay, it may be ſo much broken into Parts, that ſome of them ſhall become acrid, or ſharp pointed; in a Manner ſimilar to what often happens on breaking a ſmooth, round Flint into many Pieces; and if the nervous *Tubuli* were a thouſand Times ſmaller than they are, we may as eaſily conceive or apprehend ſaline, and other acrid Particles minute enough to enter, and paſs thro' them.

Prop. 12. *That in the Coats of the ſanguine Arteries,* with the other Veſſels, which compoſe them, *there is a Contexture of Nerves, whoſe Extremities expand, and ſpread over the* Superficies *of thoſe Arteries.*

Prop. 13.

Prop. 13. *That the ſanguine Arteries are capable of being made the Seat of Pain.* For where-ever there are Extremities of Nerves, there Pain may be produced.

CHAP. II.

CHAP. II.

Containing an Account of the Cauſes *of* Pain, *or of the different Ways by which it may be produced; and of the diagnoſtick Signs of the general Cauſes of* Painful Diſtempers; *and likewiſe of the general* curative *Indications; and then a Diſtribution of theſe Diſeaſes into ſeveral Claſſes.*

§. 13. II. THE next Thing to be enquired into, is the different Ways in which Pain may be excited, or by what Cauſes Pain may be produced. Here I muſt obſerve, that the Cauſe commonly aſſigned, is the *ſtretching* ſome Nerve beyond its natural eaſy Tenſion (*a*); and this was

(*a*) *It is the only Cauſe of Pain aſſigned by Dr.* Blancard, *when he deſcribes this Senſation, ſaying,* Dolor eſt ingrata perceptio in mente orta, quod nervus ex cerebro originem habens, tam valde per cauſas diſtendatur, ut periculum ruptionis incurrat. *Vid. Lexicon medicum renovatum, Lugd. Batav.* 1717. *And it is the only Cauſe of Pain aſſigned by the learned Dr.* Boerhaave, *in his moſt valuable Book of* Aphoriſms, §. 220. *where he ſays,* Si fibra nervoſa cerebro orta, ita extenditur, ut diſſolutionem minitetur, fit doloris idea.

was my Opinion, till, in contemplating the Structure and Oeconomy of human Bodies, ſome Reaſons occurred to my Thoughts againſt it. I conſider'd, 1. That the Nerves (whether we mean thoſe which are viſible, which are ſo many Bundles of Nerves, or, thoſe which are ſingle; many of which are incloſed in the Covering of what we call a viſible Nerve) are like ſo many Threads, or *Tubuli*, and have a *Terminus à quo*, and a *Terminus ad quem*; one End of them being connected with the *Medulla oblongata*, and the other terminating in one, or other Part of the Body. 2. That the nervous Threads, or *Tubuli*, are not made ſo tight as the Strings put to a Fiddle; none of which can be relaxed, or contracted from a certain Degree, without making that muſical Inſtrument to be out of Tune; but that all the Nerves, as well as all other Veſſels, which do not make Part of the Contexture of the Bones, or other firm Parts of the Body, have, from the alwiſe Creator, ſuch Lengths between their Beginnings and Endings, that none of the Contractions or Extenſions of the Limbs or Muſcles, in any

Kind

Kind of bodily Labour or Exerciſe, do produce Pain. A Man in Health may walk, run, ſtoop, and perform a vaſt Variety of Actions with his Body, with Eaſe: But under any of the Diſeaſes I am conſidering, he ſuffers Pain, tho' all his Limbs and Muſcles are in a Poſture of Reſt: Which inclined me to queſtion, whether it was reaſonable to think that Pain is produced by any ſtretching of the Nerves? and then when I conſider'd, that every other Senſation is perform'd by Impreſſion made on the Extremities of the Nerves of the other Organs of Senſe, I gave up the common Opinion, and concluded, that all Pain is excited by ſome Action on the Extremities of the Nerves by which we feel.

§. 14. And after a cloſe, and impartial Conſideration of the Matter, it appears to me that there are two general, proximate Cauſes of Pain, *viz.*

1. Too great a *Preſſure* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected. Or,

2. The *immediate Coutact* of any *acrid* Particles with the Extremities of any of the Nerves by which we feel.

§. 15. I. As I have mentioned *too great*

a Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected, as one Kind of general, proximate Cauſes of Pain, it will be proper for me, 1. To ſhew that *too great a Preſſure* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves will excite Pain; and then, 2. To conſider what internal Cauſes may produce ſuch a Preſſure.

§. 16. 1. To ſhew that too great a Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves will excite Pain. This will appear evident, if we conſider how certainly we can produce Pain by pinching any Part of the Body; ſince, in that Action, it is the preſſing the Extremities of the Nerves, which is the Cauſe of the Pain. The Pain alſo, which follows upon laying too great a Weight on any particular Part of the Body; and thoſe Pains, which are produced by ſtriking any Part of the Body with a Rod, or Stick, are farther Proofs of this Point. The Actions of pinching and ſtriking any Part of the Body make a violent Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves in ſuch a Part of the Body, but make no Elongation of the Nerves affected. Such an Action is not like pulling a String that

is

is faſten'd at the other End: But if ſuch an Action did in ſome Meaſure ſtretch the Nerves affected, it would not follow that the Pain was the Effect of that Stretching. It is certain that the moſt gentle Preſſure of any acrid Matter againſt the Extremities of the Nerves made naked, will excite moſt exquiſite Pains; and tho' the *Epidermis*, and the other covering Membrane, *viz.* that of the inner *Superficies*, ſecure the Nerves from ſuffering Pain by any gentle Preſſure on the Outſide of ſuch Membrane; yet, in my Apprehenſion, it is eaſy to conceive how any violent Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves, may excite Pain notwithſtanding their natural Covering, which is very thin.

§. 17. 2. I ſhall now conſider thoſe *internal Cauſes*, which may occaſion too great a Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves; and I think the following Particulars may juſtly be aſſigned, *viz.*

1. VISCID HUMOURS in the Blood, or Particles too bulky to paſs with due Facility thro' the capillary ſanguine Arteries. For theſe Cauſes will obſtruct them; that is, they will occaſion a ſlower Motion of the

Blood thro' them, than ought to be. Hence it happens, that the Blood coming from the larger Arteries into the leſſer, faſter than it can run off into the capillary ſanguine Veins, muſt diſtend thoſe capillary Arteries, more, or leſs, as the Cauſe diſtending is greater or leſſer; and conſequently may occaſion too great a Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves terminating in the Coats of thoſe capillary ſanguine Arteries, (*vid.* §. 12. *Prop.* 12.) the Perception of which is Pain. In theſe Caſes the Coats of the diſtended capillary Arteries is the Seat of the Malady. *Vid.* §. 12. *Prop.* 13. And thus Globules of Blood impelled into lymphatick Arteries will greatly diſtend them, and may occaſion a painful Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the adjacent Nerves: But this is the Caſe only when the Part affected is attended with Inflammation.

2. A CONSTRICTION of the Coats of ſome of the capillary ſanguine Arteries may produce the like Effect by leſſening the Diameter of thoſe minute Veſſels, and hindering the Blood from paſſing into the Veins ſo faſt as it comes down from the larger

larger Arteries: Whence it happens that the Parts of thoſe ſanguine Arteries next above the Parts conſtricted; that is, the Parts nearer to the Heart muſt be diſtended in Proportion to the Greatneſs of the Conſtriction; and the Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves will be in Proportion to the Quantity of the Blood obſtructed, and diſtending thoſe Veſſels, and ſo will be the Pain produced by that Preſſure: But this is a Cauſe, which does not ſo frequently happen.

3. THE PRESSURE of ſome adjacent increaſing Tumour may produce the ſame Effect.

4. ELASTICK AIR, or *Wind*, (I uſe the Terms as ſynonimous) may be aſſigned as another, and indeed a very frequent Cauſe of a painful Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves. By *elaſtick Air*, I mean Particles of Air at Liberty, or in a State capable of exerting their elaſtick Force, to diſtinguiſh it from Air that is not in ſuch a State: For the Air, which conſtitutes the greateſt Part of the human *Calculus*, and the Air in Wood, and in moſt other ſolid Bodies, (while its Particles are cloſely com-

bined, and united with the other Parts of thoſe Bodies) is not capable of exerting its Elaſticity; that is, it cannot expand itſelf, or produce any Effects on other Bodies by that Elaſticity, or elaſtick Quality, which is inherent in it; and therefore by Way of Diſtinction may be called *unelaſtick Air*; or, at leaſt, it is what I mean by that Expreſſion. Now, that elaſtick Air may produce painful Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the Nerves, we may juſtly infer from the State of Things in *flatulent Colicks*. In thoſe Diſeaſes, the elaſtick Air, in Proportion to its Quantity, and its elaſtick Force, diſtends the affected Inteſtine, and preſſes againſt all the Membranes, Veſſels, Nerves, and Fibres, which compoſe it. Elaſtick Air is likewiſe very often the Cauſe of Pains in the Stomach, no leſs than in the Bowels; and this indeed is the Cauſe in all Caſes, where the Pain immediately ceaſes on the (Removal of the Preſſure by the) Diſcharge of Wind.

§. 18. But the moſt frequent internal Cauſes of painful Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the Nerves by which we feel, are either, 1. *Viſcid Humours* in the Blood,

or

or Particles too bulky to paſs with due Facility from the Endings of the capillary ſanguine Arteries into the ſanguine Veins, §. 17. N° 1. Or, 2. *Elaſtick Air*, or *Wind*, §. 17. N° 4.

§. 19. II. The *immediate Contact* of any *acrid*, ſharp-pointed Particles with the Extremities of the Nerves, (§. 14. N° 2.) is another Kind of the general, proximate Cauſes, which will produce Pain. The Truth of this Aſſertion will be evident, if we conſider, that by paſſing the Point of a Needle, or Lancet, or the *Spicula* of ſtinging Nettles thro' the *Epidermis*, and bringing them to a Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves, we may excite exquiſite Pain. The Pain which follows upon the Application of Bliſtering-plaiſters, is a Fact, which alſo proves the ſame. For as ſoon as the acrid, or pungent Particles of thoſe Plaiſters paſs thro' the *Epidermis*, and come to a cloſe Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves, painful Senſations ariſe.

§. 20. Let us therefore enquire whether by the Force of *internal* Cauſes, any *acrid*, or pungent Particles may be brought to an immediate Contact with the Extremities of

the Nerves: And that they may, will appear, if we conſider the Structure of the external Superficies of the Body; and that, as under the *Epidermis* there are the Extremities of the Nerves of that *Superficies*, ſo there are likewiſe the Endings of the ſudatory Veſſels, and of the emiſſary Ducts of numberleſs ſubcutaneous Glandules; and that by theſe various Sorts of Particles may, and almoſt conſtantly do, paſs off from the Blood. Saline Particles certainly do ſometimes paſs off this Way in great Quantities; as we may juſtly conclude from the manifeſt *Salt Taſte*, which ſometimes happens in the Sweat of Perſons.

§. 21. This (§. 20.) likewiſe proves, that any other Sort of acrid Particles of the ſame Minuteneſs may paſs off, or be excreted from the Blood the ſame Way. Now, when ſuch excreted Particles happen to be too bulky to paſs off thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*, they muſt come to an immediate, and cloſe Contact with the Extremities of the adjacent Nerves, and be the Occaſion of Pain. Thus it happens in that cutaneous Diſtemper, we call the *Itch*, when it reſults from internal Cauſes; then ſaline Particles

too

too big to paſs thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*, are, with ſome Lymph, extruded from ſubcutaneous excretory Ducts; and after them others, till little *Moliculæ* are form'd; which increaſing, and extending *quâque verſum*, ſome Particles are brought to immediate Contact with the Extremities of ſome Nerves, and ſo produce an *Itching*, (a Species of Pain, as it is an uneaſy Senſation) or a *Smarting*, if the Points of the ſaline Particles are very accute.

§. 22. This (§. 20,21.) may lead us eaſily to apprehend how *acrid* Particles may be excreted from the Blood, and brought, in like Manner, to an immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves in any Part of the *internal Superficies*; and ſo become the Cauſe of Pain in the Stomach, or Bowels, or in the Superficies of any other Part of the Body, where the Structure is ſimilar: For if ſuch Particles are excluded from any excretory Ducts, and cannot paſs thro' the Pores of their covering Membrane, they muſt ſtick a while between the Endings of ſuch excreting *Tubuli*, and their membranous Covering; and by the Acceſſion of other Particles (protruding them) be

be brought to contact with the Extremities of the adjacent Nerves, and occaſion uneaſy Senſations, or Pains greater or leſſer, in proportion to the Quantity, and Quality of ſuch extravaſated Particles.

§. 23. There is another Way in which Particles of any Kind may be brought to an immediate, and painful Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves of the internal Superficies, *viz.* by a *Corroſion* of their covering Membrane. Thus when any Part of the Membrane, which covers the internal *Superficies* of the Mouth, *Oeſophagus*, Stomach, or Inteſtines, happens to be corroded, and the Endings of the ſubjacent Nerves are made naked, they are then expoſed to immediate Contact with every Thing that paſſes by them. This may be the Caſe in ſome Pains of the Stomach and Inteſtines; and we have Reaſon to think it ſo in Infants, when they have the *Aphthæ*, eſpecially in that Degree, which Nurſes call the *Thorough Thruſh*; that is, when ſuch Excoriations are produced in the Membranes of the *Oeſophagus*, Stomach, and inteſtinal Tube, as in the Mouth of the Infant: The like of which may happen in adult Bodies.

§. 24.

§. 24. Such *Ulcerations*, or Excoriations prove, that acrid, corroſive Particles may be, and ſometimes are, excreted from the Blood, by miliary Glandules, and by both ſecretory, and excretory Ducts; and brought to an immediate painful Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves.

§. 25. I muſt alſo obſerve, that not only acrid, but many other hard or *ſolid* Particles immediately touching the Extremities of any Nerves, may likewiſe produce Pain. Thus it happens, when the *Epidermis* in any Part of the Body is rubb'd off, or by any Means ſo ſeparated, that the Endings of the Nerves lie naked, then even many ſolid Particles, which are not ſharp-pointed, by Contact with ſuch Nerves, will excite Pain, as may be proved by touching ſuch Nerves with the End of a Probe.

§. 26. From what has been ſaid, (§. 17, *ad* §. 25.) I hope it appears pretty manifeſt, that the common Cauſes of Pain are very different from what has been generally aſſigned. Indeed, if Pain was produced only by a *too great ſtretching* of the Nerves, the Method of Cure would conſiſt only in removing that which produced ſuch a Stretching

Stretching of them, and in contracting them to their natural Lengths. It has been ſhewn by Experiments, that the Nerves have no *contractile* Force, or innate Power to contract themſelves, as the Arteries and Veins, and other animal Veſſels have; and likewiſe that they cannot be extended as other animal Veſſels may; that if a Nerve is pulled with great Force, it will ſnap and break, (like a Hair, that breaks by the pulling it) but not be increaſed in its Length: And I may obſerve, that it has not been proved to be a Fact, that any internal Cauſes can ſtretch the Nerves at all, much leſs occaſion ſuch frequent, and ſuch continued Stretchings of many of them, as would be neceſſary to the Production of ſo many, ſo frequent, and continued Pains as afflict many human Bodies. But that *Preſſure* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves, and that *acrid Particles*, by immediate Contact with the Extremities of them, will produce Pain, I think has been ſufficiently evinced in the foregoing Sections. I may add, that preſſing againſt the Extremities of the Nerves, will produce Effects more wonderful than that of Pain; as is evident from the Experiments

periments of that curious, and learned Gentleman, Dr. *Alexander Stuart*; For, having ſuſpended a Frog by the Fore-legs in a Frame, leaving the inferior Parts looſe, the Head being then cut off with a Pair of Siſſars, he made a ſlight Puſh perpendicularly downwards on the uppermoſt Extremity of the *Medulla ſpinalis* in the upper *Vertebra*, with the Button End of a Probe, filed flat, and ſmooth for that purpoſe, and thereby all the inferior Parts were brought into the ſtrongeſt Contractions: So when he ſlightly preſs'd the Probe towards the Brain, upon the End of the *Medulla oblongata* appearing in the occipital Hole of the Skull, the Eyes, and Muſcles of the Mouth were convulſed. (a) Theſe Experiments the Doctor repeated ſeveral Times on the Frog with the ſame Effects. I may further obſerve, that the known Effects of tickling the Soles of the Feet do ſhow, that gentle Actions, or Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the Nerves, may produce as ſuppreſſing Contractions, and

(a) Vid. *Philoſoph. Tranſ.* Vol. VII. p. 585. and the Doctor's *Diſſertat. de ſtructura & motu Muſculari.* Page 91, 92.

and Motions of the Muſcles of human Bodies, as thoſe obſerved by Dr. *Stuart*.

§. 27. There is one Thing more, which, I think, may with ſome Probability of Truth be aſſigned as another Cauſe of Pain; and that is, *acrid Particles* ſecreted by the Brain with the *Succus nervoſus*, and evacuated by the nervous *Tubuli*; which for a while adhering to the Extremities of the Nerves, excite painful Senſations. For altho' the ſecreting *Tubuli* of the Brain are extremely minute; yet we may conceive acrid Particles exiſting in the Blood, minute enough to be admitted into them; and, with the *Succus nervoſus*, to be propell'd into the nervous *Tubuli*, and paſs onwards with it; which, when they come to the Extremities of the nervous *Tubuli*, and there ſtick, and are accumilated, may produce Pain, till by ſome Means, or other, they are diſlodged, and evacuated. The Probability of this Notion will be more evident, if we conſider, that Part of the perſpirable Matter comes, or is diſcharged, from the nervous *Tubuli*; and that thoſe perſpirable Particles, or excrementitious Parts of the nervous Fluid may have different Figurations,

ons, and ſome of them may be acrid, or ſharp-pointed; and that conſequently they may be the Occaſion of Pain, if by any incidental Cauſe they happen to be accumulated at the Extremities of any Nerves. I may add, that if the Production, Nutrition, and Growth of the Hair, are derived from the Nerves, they will prove, that various Sorts of Particles may be ſecreted by the Brain, propell'd into the nervous *Tubuli*, and excreted from them. It deſerves Inquiry, whether ſome of the PAINS we call *Nervous*, are not produced in this Manner?

§. 28. I may obſerve farther, that as it is certain that very acrid, and pungent Particles do exiſt in the Blood of ſome Bodies, and as there are Endings of Nerves in the Coats of the ſanguine Arteries, §. 12. *Prop.* 12. ſo it is reaſonable to think, that the ſharp Points of ſuch Particles may ſtrike ſometimes againſt the Sides of thoſe Arteries, pierce thro' the covering Membrane, and prick the Extremities of ſome Nerves, and excite Pain, in a Manner ſimilar to what happens on touching a Nerve with the Point of a Lancet, or Needle; and probably ſome *ſhifting* or *moving* Pains may

ariſe

ariſe from this Cauſe; as ſuch Particles, in the Courſe of their Circulation, may happen to ſtrike againſt the Side of the Arteries, ſometimes in one, ſometimes in another Part of the Body.

§. 29. Whether any Object *meerly* by Contact with the Sides of a Nerve can be felt, or produce either Pleaſure or Pain; or, whether the Objects of Senſe are not *only* perceived by their Impreſſion, or Action on the Extremities, or Endings of the Nerves, are Queſtions I have no Occaſion to debate, for ſhewing, that Pain does not reſult from a *Stretching* of the Nerves; tho' the Negative of the former, and the Affirmative of the latter ſeems to be true.

§. 30. From what has been obſerv'd in the foregoing Sections, it appears, that the general *proximate*, or immediate Cauſes of Pain are, either,

1. Too great a *Preſſure* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected, (*vid.* §. 15. *ad* §. 18.) or,

2. The *immediate Contact* of *acrid*, ſharp-pointed, or other hard Particles with the Extremities of the Nerves, §. 19, *ad* §. 27.

§. 31.

§. 31. Since therefore the Particulars mentioned (§. 29.) are the only Cauſes of Pain hitherto diſcover'd, we have Reaſon to conclude, when a Perſon complains of a painful Diſtemper, that there is either, I. A too *great Preſſure* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected from an Obſtruction, and Diſtenſion of the ſanguine Arteries in the Part, which is the Seat of the Pain; occaſion'd either, 1. By *viſcid Humours* in the Blood, or Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation; or, 2*dly*, By a *Conſtriction* of the Ramifications of the obſtructed ſanguine Arteries; or, 3*dly*, By ſome adjacent Tumour; or, 4*thly*, By *Elaſtick* Air in too great a Quantity: Or, II. That there are ſome *acrid Particles* excreted from the Blood, accumulated, and adhering to the Extremities of the Nerves, under their membranous Covering, in the Part afflicted.

§. 32. We muſt therefore endeavour to find out in every Patient, which of the Cauſes mentioned, produced the Pain complain'd of; and, in moſt Caſes, we ſhall be able pretty eaſily to diſtinguiſh or infer the true Cauſe, if we examine, and find out whether there be any *Inflammation* of

the Part pained, or not: For if *there be none*, we may then conclude, 1. That there is no Propulſion of Blood from the ſanguine into the lymphatick Arteries; nor, 2. Any ſuch Obſtruction of the Courſe of the Blood thro' the capillary ſanguine Arteries as is neceſſary to occaſion painful Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the Nerves ſituated in the Coats of them; nor, 3. any Conſtriction of the ſanguine Arteries: One or other of which conſtantly happens, when the Part affected is inflamed; and, 4. That neither viſcid Humours, nor Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation were the antecedent Cauſes of the painful Diſtemper.

§. 33. Therefore when there is no Inflammation of the Part affected, we muſt infer, that the Pain was produced either, 1. By ſome adjacent Tumour; or, 2. By elaſtick Air; or, 3. By ſaline, or other *acrid* Particles excreted from the Blood, and brought to an immediate, and cloſe Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves affected.

§. 34. Such *acrid* Particles, ſo excreted, (§. 33. N° 3.) I take to be the moſt frequent

Cauſes

Cauſes of painful Diſtempers; which is a Point deſerving Conſideration.

§. 35. But when there is *an Inflammation* of the Part affected, and a ſymptomatick Fever comes on, we may then with great Probability conclude, that there are viſcid Humours in the Blood, or Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation, which are the *antecedent* Cauſes, and that too great Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected are the *proximate* Cauſes of the painful Diſtemper of our Patient.

§. 36. It is therefore a Point of Moment to know, whether the Pain complain'd of, is attended with an *Inflammation* of the Part affected, or no. For this Reaſon, I would obſerve, that if there be *no Fever* conſequent to the Pain, we may hope there is little, or no Inflammation; but if the *Pain* be *intenſe, continued, pulſative,* and followed with an *acute Fever,* we may then conclude there is an Inflammation of the Part, where the Pain is fixed; and muſt direct and preſcribe for the Patient accordingly.

§. 37. And as we preſently know the general CONSTITUTION of every particular Pa-

tient, whether it is *ſanguine*, or *phlegmatick*, or *cholerick*, or *melancholick*; and can ſoon inform ourſelves, as to moſt Perſons, whether the Force of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries be too great, or too little; whether there is a dry, or a moiſt *Intemperies* of the Solids; whether the Fleſh, the Muſcles, and Fibres are firm, or lax; and whether the Nerves are ſtrong, or weak; whether there be an *Acrimony* in the animal Fluids, and whether the Blood is *viſcid*, or not; ſo by the Help of this Knowledge, and the Conſideration of the *diagnoſtick Symptoms* mentioned (§. 32, *ad* §. 36.) we may in moſt Perſons find out the Origin of the painful Diſtemper complain'd of? and rightly infer the *curative Indications*, and the proper Methods of managing the Patient for their Recovery.

§. 38. The general *curative Indications* are eaſily deduced from what has been obſerved. *E. g.* I. If the painful Diſtemper be the Effect of too great a Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected, the curative Indication very evidently is to *remove that Preſſure.* But as painful Preſſures againſt the Nerves may be produced by

by very different Cauſes, we muſt enquire, which of thoſe Cauſes occaſion'd them: and thence deduce the *curative Indications.*

§. 39 If the painful Preſſure be occaſion'd by *viſcid Humours* and Particles *too bulky* for an eaſy Circulation, (§. 17. N° 1.) the *curative Indications* then are to attenuate the Blood, and comminute the too bulky Particles; which being obtain'd, the Blood paſſes as freely into the capillary ſanguine Veins, as it ought; or, in other Words, it paſſes as faſt thro' the capillary ſanguine Arteries, as it comes into them from the larger. Whereupon the too great Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected ceaſes, and the Pain vaniſhes.

§. 40. If *elaſtick Air*, (§. 17. N° 4.) made the painful Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected, as very often is the Caſe in painful Diſtempers of the *Stomach*, and *Bowels*; and as the Patient may conclude it is the Caſe, when he feels his Stomach, or Bowels diſtended, and perceives the Wind to move within him, then the *curative Indications* will be to abſorb by proper Re-

medies, that elaſtick Air, as much as poſſible, and to evacuate what cannot be abſorbed.

§. 41. II. If the painful Diſeaſe be produced by any *acrid*, ſharp-pointed, or other hard Particles brought to immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves affected, the *curative Indications* then are, 1. To alter that Quality of the Blood, which furniſhed Matter for the Excretion of ſuch Particles. 2. To ſtrengthen the Force of the Action of the Heart and Arteries, that ſo by the Help of a brisker Circulation, the *dolorifick Particles* may be diſlodged, and either forced to paſs off from the Part affected, by perſpiratory Ducts; or to enter into ſome lymphatick, and thence into ſanguine Veins, and Maſs of Blood, in order to be evacuated by ſome other Way of Excretion.

§. 42. If the immediate Contact of any acrid Particles with the Extremities of the Nerves, be owing to ſome *Excoriation*, or Corroſion of the covering Membrane, the *curative Indication* is then by proper Remedies to heal the excoriated Places.

§. 43. But if it is uncertain, which of the Cauſes ſpecified brought on the Diſtemper;

per; if there are no diſtinguiſhing Symptoms; if after the ſtricteſt Examination it remains uncertain what was the Origin of the Pain; yet in ſuch doubtful Caſes, the judicious Phyſician may preſcribe not only ſafely, but properly, and effectually, for the Relief and Cure of his Patient; for if, in ſuch a dubious State of Things, he adviſes ſuch Remedies as may deſtroy any viſcid Quality, and Acrimony in the Blood, and at the ſame Time ſtrengthen the Solids, diſlodge dolorifick Particles, and promote Excretion by the perſpiratory Ducts, there is great Probability of removing the Diſeaſe; and by ſuch Means he may ſecure the moſt important Parts of the Body from any Attack, even in gouty Diſtempers. In ſuch a Method, I have met with very happy Succeſſes.

§. 44. It may not be amiſs, if I here obſerve, that neither a meer *ſanguine*, nor a *lymphatick Plethora* is commonly productive of Pain; for if meer Exceſs in the Quantity of the Blood, or Lymph could produce Pain, Pain muſt happen whenever ſuch Exceſs happens in the Quantity of thoſe Fluids: But the contrary is very manifeſt;

for we may ſee ſome Perſons, whom there is Reaſon to think have a ſanguine *Plethora,* free from Complaints of this Sort; and we may find ſome *leuco-phlegmatick,* and *hydropical* People in Eaſe. But the Cauſes of Pain being thoſe ſpecified, §. 14, *&c.* it follows that the Phyſician's Buſineſs in every painful Diſtemper, is to ſearch out, which of thoſe Cauſes produced it, and to preſcribe thoſe Medicines, which may remove both the proximate, and antecedent Cauſes of it, and not ordinarily to diminiſh the Quantity of the Blood, and Lymph by Bleeding and Purging, when there is no Exceſs in them. When there is too much Blood, PHLEBOTOMY muſt be adviſed; and when the Blood is too thick, from a too great Proportion of the red Globules to the *Serum* of it; and ſo PURGING may be uſed, where ſerous Humours do abound: But in ſuch Caſes, theſe Evacuations are to be uſed, not on Account that there is a wrong *Quality in* thoſe Fluids, but becauſe they exceed their due *Quantity.*

§. 45. Some painful Diſeaſes, I grant, may occur to Perſons no way plethorick, in

in which *Bleeding* and *Purging* may, notwithſtanding, be very proper, for the Sake of the Revulſion they make; as when a *gouty* Humour ſeizes the Head; and likewiſe on ſome other important Occaſions: But even then, we muſt remember two Things, *viz.* 1. That *bleeding* Perſons not plethorick, weakens the vital Organs; renders the Action of the Heart, and Arteries leſs ſtrong than it ought to be; and conſequently, that it will render the Comminution of the Parts of the Blood deficient, and occaſion an Increaſe of that viſcid Quality, we ſhould labour to remove, and of the Bulk of thoſe Particles, which we ſhould endeavour to comminute; unleſs we give Medicines to prevent ſuch Effects: And, 2. That *purging* Bodies, in which the ſerous Part of the Blood does not exceed the healthful Proportion, will render the Blood too thick, and thereby prove injurious to the Patient; eſpecially if Means for thinning, and diluting the Blood be not afterwards adviſed. In thoſe Caſes, where Bleeding, and Purging are requiſite, we ſhould not depend on them as the ſole, or principal Means of Cure, but conſider what was the

the productive Cauſe of the Pain, and preſcribe thoſe Medicines, which may remove it; which indeed is the rational, and proper Way of curing theſe Diſtempers.

§. 46. In ſome few painful Diſeaſes, I order my alterative Remedies ſo as to make them very gently purgative, to increaſe ſomewhat the inteſtinal Evacuation, for the Sake of a little Revulſion, and to prevent an Afflux of Humours to the Part pained; but very rarely in Bodies not plethorick have I met with any Occaſion to order Bleeding; the Means I have uſed proving effectual without it.

§. 47. I do not pretend to treat largely of painful Diſtempers, but only to deliver my Thoughts briefly concerning thoſe, which are moſt frequent; and to illuſtrate the Methods of Practice I recommend to others by an hiſtorical Account of ſome of the Caſes, which have been under my Management. And I hope the Things I ſhall offer to conſideration, will be of ſome Uſe to young Gentlemen in the Beginning of their Practice.

§. 48. I ſhall diſtribute PAINFUL DISTEMPERS into four general Claſſes, *viz.*

I. Painful

I. Painful Diſtempers of the HEAD.

II. Painful Diſtempers of the THORAX.

III. Painful Diſtempers of the ABDOMEN.

IV. Painful Diſtempers of the LIMBS; which I ſhall diſcuſs in this Order.

CHAP. II.

CHAP. III.

Containing an Account of the Head-ach, *as to its* Cauſes, *and* curative Indications; *with ſome* Hiſtories *exemplifying proper Methods of Cure.*

§. 49. I. I Shall deliver my Sentiments of thoſe *painful Diſtempers* of the HEAD, which are moſt common, *viz.*

1. The HEAD-ACH.

2. The TOOTH-ACH.

3. The PAIN of the GUMS, JAWS, and FACE.

4. The PAIN of the THROAT in the *Angina* or Quinſey.

5. The PAIN of the EYES in the *Ophthalmia.*

6. The PAIN of the EARS.

§. 50. 1. Of the HEAD-ACH. Here I muſt obſerve, that Pains of the Head are different as to the Parts afflicted with them, being either external, or internal. Sometimes

times the Pains are *external*, and only affect ſome Parts without the Skull; and when they are ſo, it may be known by preſſing the Finger againſt the Part pained; for in ſuch Caſes, that Preſſure will ſomewhat increaſe the Pain, till it be removed; but it is otherwiſe, when the Pain only affects Parts within the Skull; as I have often experimented in myſelf.

§. 51. PAINS of the HEAD, which are *external*, are the leaſt dangerous. They happen either in the *Cutis*, or in the Muſcles of the Head, or in the Membrane called *Pericranium*, or in the exterior *Perioſteum*; and are commonly occaſioned either,

1. By the *Preſſure* of the Blood againſt the Extremities of the Nerves in the Coats of the capillary ſanguine Arteries in the Part affected, owing to the viſcid Quality of the Blood, §. 17. N° 1. Or,

2. By a *Conſtriction* of ſome capillary ſanguine Arteries (§. 17. N° 2.) produced by too great external Cold. Or,

3. By *acrid Particles* excreted from the Blood, and brought to *immediate Contact* with

with the Extremities of the Nerves affected, §. 19.

§. 52. Perſons afflicted with this Kind of Head-ach ſeldom apply to any Phyſician for Help; becauſe the Pain is ſeldom very violent, or laſting: However, when a Patient deſires Advice for removing any Pain of his Head, we ſhould ſo examine him, as to find out whether the Seat of it is without, or within the *Cranium*.

§. 54. When the external Pain reſults from the *firſt Cauſe*, §. 52. N° 1. thoſe *Diluents*, and *Attenuants*, which will diſſolve the viſcid Humours, and render the Blood, and Lymph duly thin, are the proper Remedies.

§. 55. When the external Pain is produced by the ſecond Cauſe, §. 52. N° 2. the Method of Cure is to remove the Conſtriction, which may be accompliſhed by emollient Fomentations, (made *cum Mucilag. ten. Rad. Althe, & Aq. Hungaric. vel Sp. Lavendul. Miſtis, &c.*) applied warm to the Part affected.

§. 55. When the external Pain ariſes from the *third* Cauſe, §. 52. N° 3. gentle Friction with a warm Hand, or waſhing the Part affected

affected with a Mixture of *Aq. Hungaric.* with common Water warm, or with any other Liquor, which may diſlodge, and remove the ſtimulating Particles from their Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves, may afford Relief; but at the ſame Time thoſe internal Medicines ſhould be preſcribed, which may ſtrengthen the Action of the Solids, invigorate the Circulation of the Blood, if the Pulſe is too feeble, and deſtroy the Acrimony of the animal Fluids.

§. 56. In all theſe *Head-achs*, outward Applications are proper, and often prove very beneficial. *Sp. Vini rect. vel. Sp. Vini camphorat. vel Sp. Lavendul.* by themſelves, or mixed in due Proportion *cum Aceto*, will frequently conſtringe the diſtended Veſſels, force the obſtructed Fluids into their returning Veins, and in a ſhort Time procure Eaſe by removing the proximate Cauſe of the Diſeaſe; tho', when ſome morbid Quality of the Blood was the antecedent Cauſe, proper internal Remedies for altering that Quality ſhould always be adviſed, which Method only can ſecure the Patient from the Returns of his Malady.

§. 57. The PAINS of the *Head*, which

are

are *internal,* that is, ſeated in ſome Part within the Scull, happen either in ſome Part, or other of the interior *Perioſtium,* or of the *dura,* or *pia Mater*; and the moſt frequent or proximate Cauſes of them are, either,

1. Too great *Preſſures* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected, occaſion'd by Cauſes already mentioned, §. 17. Or,

2. Some *acrid Particles* brought to *immediate Contact* with the Extremities of the affected Nerves, §. 19. and we may rightly diſtinguiſh, or juſtly infer, which of theſe Cauſes produced the Pain complained of, if the general *Diagnoſticks* of the different Sorts of painful Diſtempers be duly conſider'd.

§. 58. Some Pains of the Head, indeed, owe their Riſe to Diſorders in the Stomach; which is often the Caſe, when Pains in the Head do follow great Sickneſs in the Stomach; and this may depend on the *Sympathy* of the Nerves in the Stomach, and the affected Nerves in the Head.

§. 59. This Sympathy, tho', perhaps, we cannot account for it with due Clearneſs, ſeems to be the Reaſon, why Fractures of the Skull, Hurts of the Brain, and

extreme

extreme Pains in the Head, do bring on Sickneſs in the Stomach, and Vomitings.

§. 60. When, therefore, a Phyſician is called to a Patient, who complains of the Head-ach, he ſhould always enquire into the State of his Stomach; and conſider whether there is any Diſtemper of it, which might occaſion the Pain; and truly, in all Diſeaſes of the Head, we ought to have a ſpecial Regard to the Stomach.

§. 61. The CURATIVE INDICATIONS in theſe Diſtempers, §. 57, are much the ſame as in the former Sort, §. 51, *&c.* It is incumbent on the Phyſician, 1. to endeavour, by ſuitable Remedies, to attenuate the Blood, deſtroy its *viſcid* Quality, and render the Circulation eaſy thro' the Veſſels affected, when the proximate Cauſe of the Pain is too great a *Preſſure* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected. 2. To correct the *acrimonious* Quality of the Blood, and remove from an immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves, any Particles adhering to them, that ſhould not be in Contact with them; when the proximate Cauſe of the Pain is that aſſign'd, §. 57. N° 2.

§. 62. If the Patient hath a ſanguine *Plethora*, BLEEDING is requiſite on the Account of that Exceſs; and we ſhould in the firſt place, adviſe it, and then direct thoſe Methods and Remedies, which may remove both the proximate and antecedent Cauſes of the Diſeaſe.

§. 63. If there is no Exceſs in the Quantity of the Blood, that Evacuation (§. 62.) ſhould not commonly be uſed, for divers Reaſons already aſſign'd. I may add, becauſe the painful Diſtemper may be happily cured without it, as will appear from the Facts related hereafter.

§. 64. Some outward Applications are proper in theſe Head-achs, (§. 57.) as well as in thoſe of the former Kind, (§. 52.) and very often contribute much to a preſent Relief, tho' but little to the Removal of thoſe morbid Qualities of the Blood, which were the antecedent Cauſe of them. I call morbid Qualities of the Blood the *antecedent Cauſes*, becauſe they are the Origin, and productive of thoſe *Effects*, which on the Nerves, and other Veſſels affected, are the proximate, or immediate Cauſes of the painful Diſtempers.

§. 65.

§. 65. I ſay (§. 64.) ſome *outward Applications* are proper; *e. g.*

1. Suitable *Powders*, or *Liquors*, or *Steams* ſnuffed up the Noſtrils; becauſe they may produce Effects on the Parts within the Skull, by their *Stimulus* on the Extremities of the *olfactory* Nerves, which are ſo near their Origin; for that *Stimulus*, as it occaſions a *Derivation*, or quicker Flow of Fluids towards the Noſtrils, ſo a *Revulſion* from the Parts pained; and thereby a ſenſible Relief to the Patient, as I have often obſerved to be Fact in the Courſe of my Practice.

2. Suitable *Fomentations*, or *Liniments* applied to the Sutures of the Head; becauſe ſome Parts of them may not only pervade the *Epidermis*, *Cutis*, Muſcles, *Pericranium*, and the exterior *Perioſteum*, but alſo paſs to the *Dura Mater* by Means of thoſe Fibres, and Veſſels, which that Membrane ſends thro' the Sutures of the Skull to the *Pericranium*.

§. 66. PERIODICAL HEAD-ACHS are to be managed as periodical, or Intermitting Fevers; Regard being had to the antecedent Cauſes, and the preſent, conjunct Symptoms.

toms. While I lived at *Yeovil* in *Somerſetſhire*, a Man deſired my Advice for a *violent Pain* on the left Side of his Head. He told me it came every Day about One o'Clock in the Afternoon, as I remember, and continued about four, or five Hours, and then entirely left him till the next Day about the ſame Time. He ſaid, he had no Fever, no extraordinary Heat, or Thirſt, but was in all Reſpects, as he apprehended, very well, except the Pain: However, I preſcribed for him, as if he had an Intermitting Fever; the Advice ſucceeded, and he ſoon became free from his periodical Head-ach.

§. 67. Having premiſed theſe general Obſervations, I ſhall give an hiſtorical Account of ſome Patients afflicted with the *Head-ach*, and of the Methods, which proved effectual to their Recovery from it.

HISTORY I.

§. 68. ABOUT the Year 1720, Mrs. *Hollway*, of *Yeovil* in *Somerſetſhire*, a Widow, aged near ſixty Years, deſired my Advice. She complained of a very

very violent *Pain in her Head*, eſpecially in the Fore-part of it, which had afflicted her ſeveral Days. I preſcribed the following Remedies, in the Uſe of which ſhe ſoon became free from her Pain.

℞ *Rad. Ellebor. nigr.* ℈ii. *Camphor.* ℈i. *Caſtor. Ruſſiæ* ℈ſs. *Gum. Ammoniac. Maſſ. Pil. Ruffi, ana* ʒiſs. *Syr. de Spinâ Cervin. q. ſ. M. & f.* PILULÆ *mediocres*; quarum cap. ii. vel iii. Veſperi & Mane.

℞ *Camphor.* ʒſs. *Sp. Lavendul. comp.* ℥ſs. *optimè.* Miſceantur, dein adde *Succ. Heder. terreſtr.* ℥ſs. &. f. MISTURA *cephalica*; cujus aliquantillum ſæpe è manu naribus attrahendum durante Capitis dolore.

HISTORY II.

§. 69. *February* 11, 1728-9, ELIZABETH SANDERS, (Servant to the Rev. Mr. *Billio*, then of *Malden* in *Eſſex*) aged 25 Years, deſired my Advice. She complain'd that ſhe had been for ſome Time grievouſly afflicted with *Pains* in her *Head*; but ſometimes in her *Back*; ſometimes in her *Side*; ſometimes in her *Legs*; ſometimes in her *Stomach*, and ſometimes in her *Bowels*; and that, by Means of her Pains, ſhe ſlept little or nothing. She ſaid ſhe was often

troubled with flushing Heats, and had very little Appetite to Food. She had her *Menses* regularly; went to Stool daily, but was very much grip'd, when she did it. She was free from Thirst. I prescribed for her as follows.

℞ *Mass. Pil. Ruffi*, ℈iv. *Castor. Spec. Hicræ picr. ana* ℈i. *Æthiop. Mineral.* ʒi. *Rad. serpentar. virg. Nuc. Moscat. ana* ʒfs. *Balsam. Peru. q. s. M. f. Massa Pil. & è singulis Massæ drachmis formentur* PILULÆ *N°* 9. quarum cap. iii. semel, vel bis in die pro ratione Operationis, superbibendo haustum Pseudo-Theæ cum salviâ pptæ, Catameniis absentibus.

§. 70. She follow'd the Directions I gave her, and became free from her Pains, and other Disorders, and recover'd her Health before she had done taking the Pills I prescribed; so that there was no Occasion for any further Advice, or of a Repetition of them.

HISTORY III.

§. 71. *March* 1735-6, Mr. ABEDNEGO PERKINS, a young Man, aged 19 Years, came to me for Advice. He was a little Man, very thin, of a clear Complexion, and

a

a pretty freſh Colour in his Face. He complain'd, that thro' the laſt ſix, or ſeven Years of his Life, he had been afflicted in the following Manner, *viz.* That commonly once or twice in a Week he had been taken, firſt with a *Dimneſs of Sight*, and a *Swimming of his Head*; which Symptoms, after ſome Time, went off, and were ſucceeded with an extreme *Pain in his Head*, and *Sickneſs at his Stomach*. Theſe Diſorders were attended with a ſenſible *Weakneſs*, *Trembling*, and *Sweats*. He uſually went to Stool once a Day, but ſometimes it was only once in two Days. For Relief, when theſe Pains, *&c.* came upon him, he uſed to lay down upon the Bed; and if he could ſleep an Hour or two, his Pains left him. He likewiſe acquainted me, that he had ſometimes been taken with a *Giddineſs* and *Swimming* in his Head, attended with a *Sickneſs at his Stomach*, when he had been walking in the Streets about his Buſineſs, which laſted ſome Minutes, and then went off. I preſcribed the following Medicines for him.

℞ *Mercurii dulcis gr.* v. *Maſſ. Pil. Ruffi* ℈i. *Ol. Menth. gut.* i. *Elixir. Proprietat. q. ſ. M. f.* Pilulæ *N°* vi, quarum capiat ii. horâ unâ ante decubitum,

tum, & ii. vel iii. vel iv. mane proximo pro ratione Operationis, & ſic ſemul ſingulis ſeptimanis leniter expurgetur corpus; & diebus à purgatione vacuis utatur Elect. ſeq.

℞ *Rad. ſerpentar. virg.* ʒi. *Valerian ſylveſtr. Cortic. Eleutherii. Æthiop. Mineral. ana* ʒii. *Sal. Prunell.* ʒi. *Syr. Bacc. ſambuc. q. ſ. M. f.* ELECTUARIUM, de quo capiat ʒi. bis in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ, cum Viſc. Querc. & Lign. Quajac. Raſ. pptæ.

℞ *Maſſ. Emplaſtr. Nuchalis (Batean.) q. ſ.* ſpiſsè ſuper alutam extendatur, & f. EMPLASTRUM ſatis largum nuchæ applicandum.

§. 72. *March* 25. he came to me again, and ſaid, that the Pills (of which he took two in the Evening, and three the next Morning) gave him ſeven Stools, and alſo purged his Head very much; that he had evacuated a pretty deal of a watery Humour from his Noſtrils, and that his Head was much more lightſome for ſeveral Days after, than it had been for a long Time before: that he had taken the Electuary, and had voided a Worm by Stool; and that he had no Return of his Diſorders, till the Day before, and then not to that Degree as he uſed to have them, only the Pain of his Head ſeemed as bad. I preſcribed as follows.

Corpus

Corpus cum Pilulis die Martii 11mo præſcriptis, ſemel ſingulis ſeptimaniis lenitèr expurgetur.

℞ *Cortic. Peru. opt.* ʒiij. *Elentherii, Æthiop. Mineral.] ana* ʒii. *Sal. Prunell.* ʒi. *Syr. Bacc. Sambuc. q. f. M. f.* Electuarium; de quo capiat quantitatem nucis Moſcatæ largæ tèr in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Rutâ pptæ, & cum gut. 20 vel 30 Miſturæ ſequentis.

℞ *Tinct. Antimonii, Croci, ana* ʒi. *& f.* Mistura.

℞ *Aq. Hungaric. Succ. Rutæ, ana* ʒi. *Aceti Vini alb.* ʒii. *M. f.* Errhinum; cujus aliquantillum naribus inſuffletur ante decubitum.

§. 73. In in this Method, with the Bleſſing of God, in a few Weeks more he became free from thoſe Diſorders, (§. 71.) which had afflicted him ſo frequently for 6 or 7 Years together, and he enjoy'd a comfortable Meaſure of Health for ſome Time; but in the laſt Summer he was afflicted with a Cough, Shortneſs of Breath, and want of Appetite, and went to ſome Relations in *Bedfordſhire*, hoping the Country Air might contribute to his Recovery from them; but there he grew worſe, and at laſt died in that Country.

HISTORY

HISTORY IV.

§. 74. *March* 21. 1735-6. Mrs. MARY GREENE, aged about 35 Years, desired my Advice. She complain'd that she had been four Days afflicted with a violent *Pain in the Fore-part of her Head*, without any Intermission; but said, that otherwise she was well in Health. I prescribed for her the following Remedies.

℞ *Sp. Sal. Armoniac. Elixir. Proprietat. ana* ʒi. & *f.* MISTURA *attenuans*; cujus cap. gut. xxx. bis tèrve in die in haust. Aquæ puræ.

℞ *Sp. Vini Camphorat. Tinct. succini, ana* ʒii. *M. f.* FOTUS *cephalicus*; quo tempora, frons, & nares, subinde, ut opus fuerit, foveantur.

§. 75. The next Day she was much better, and the Day following quite free from her Pain.

HISTORY V.

§. 76. *Nov.* 1. 1736, my Advice was desired for Mrs. MARY TIBBOLS, aged 12 Years. She complain'd of a great *Pain in her Head*, and

and *Stomach*; of a Cough, Shortneſs of Breath, and want of Appetite, which had afflicted her conſtantly for two Months; and ſhe ſaid ſhe grew worſe. I preſcribed for her as follows.

℞ *Æthiop. Mineral.* ʒii. *Maſſ. Pil. Gummoſ. Myrrhæ, ana* ʒi. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* vi. *Balſam. Capiv. q. ſ. M. f.* PILULÆ *N°* 48. *cum Flor. ſulph. involvantur*; quarum capiat iv. veſperi, & manè ſuperbibendo hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum rad. Enutæ camp. pptæ.

§. 77. *Nov.* 8. ſhe came to me again, and inform'd me ſhe was much better; that the *Pain* of her *Stomach* was gone, and that in her Head much abated; and that her Appetite to Food, and her Breathing were better. I preſcribed for her the following Pills.

℞ *Gum. Ammoniac. Myrrh. ana* ʒiſs. *Maſſ. Pil. Ruffi*, ʒi. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* 24. *Balſam. Capiv. q. ſ. M. f.* PILULÆ *N°* 48. *cum Flor. Sulph. involvantur*; quarum capiat iv. veſperi, & manè, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Infuſi Flor. Chamæm.

§. 78. *Nov.* 17. ſhe came to me again, and told me ſhe was free from her *Pains*, and *Shortneſs* of Breath, and had a good Stomach to her Food; and only ſome Remains

mains of her Cough, which in a little Time left her upon uſing the following Medicine, which I preſcribed.

℞ *Balſam. Capiv.* ℥i. cujus cap. gut. xv. veſperi, & manè cum aliquantillo Pulv. ſacchar. alb. miſtas, ſuperbibendo hauſtum decocti rad. Enulæ camp.

CHAP. IV.

CHAP. IV.

Containing an Account of the Tooth-ach, *and of* Pains *in the* Gums, Jaws, *and* Face, *as to their Cauſes, and curative Indications; with ſome proper* Hiſtories.

§. 79. 2. I Am in the next Place to conſider the PAINS, which happen to the TEETH.

Theſe proceed either, 1. from *external*; or, 2, from *internal* Cauſes.

§. 80. 1. The *external* Cauſes of the *Tooth-ach* are thoſe Things, which rot the Teeth, and make Hollowneſſes, or Cavities in them; and when a Cavity is once made, ſome little Bit of Fleſh, when a Perſon is eating it, will often get into the hollow Tooth, and ſome Times lodge a long while in it, till it putrefys, and ſtinks moſt loathſomely, like rotten Carrion, and which contracting a corroſive Quality, corrodes not only the Tooth, but the Nerves adjacent; the Effect of which is exquiſite Pain.

§. 81. Here I muſt obſerve, that the firſt Decay

Decay, and Rotting of the Teeth, is commonly occaſion'd by ſupping Tea, Coffee, Broths, and other Liquors, too hot; and by that imprudent Cuſtom of picking the Teeth with a Pin, or Needle, or ſome other hard Inſtrument inſtead of a Quill. Which Things People ſurely would avoid, if they did conſider how neceſſary to a good Digeſtion, and Nutrition it is, that their Meat be well chewed before it be ſwallowed into their Stomachs.

§. 82. For the Cure of Pains of the Teeth produced by theſe Cauſes, §. 80, 81. it will be requiſite for the Patient to waſh his Mouth frequently with warm Water, and to uſe one, or other of the following Gargariſms, or ſuch like, to cleanſe and heal the morbid Parts.

℞ *Aq. Menthæ*, ℥iij. *Sp. Vini rect.* ʒvi. *Tinct. Myrrh.* ʒii. *M. f.* GARGARISMUS *detergens*, ut opus fuerit, ſubinde utendus.

℞ *Alum. petral.* ʒi. *Diſſolv. in Aq. puræ* ℥ij. *Dein adde Vini alb.* ℥ij. *Sp. Vini camphorat.* ʒi. *M. f.* GARGARISMUS, ut prior utendus.

℞ *Balſam. Capiv. gut.* xx. *Diſſolv. cum Vitell. Ov. q. ſ. Dein adde Vini alb. Montan.* ℥iv. *& f.* GARGARISMUS *detergens.*

§. 83.

§. 83. One or other of theſe Gargariſms §. 82. in theſe Pains of the Teeth, may become proper, and needful: Likewiſe one, or other of the Gargariſms preſcribed §. 87. may be ſuitable, and prove ſerviceable; and a judicious Mind will readily know, which of them, and when they are like to be uſeful.

§. 84. 2. The *internal Cauſes* of the *Tooth-ach* are commonly ſaline, acrid, and corroding Particles excreted from the Blood, and brought to an immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves affected, §. 19. or viſcid Humours in the Blood, (§. 17. N° 1.) tho' not ſo frequently: Theſe are the proximate Cauſes: The antecedent are a ſcorbutick, *acrimonious*, or *viſcid* Quality of the Blood; one, or other, or both of them.

§. 85. If there be no Swelling of the Gums, and other Parts adjacent, we have but little Reaſon from theſe Pains to apprehend a viſcid Quality in the Blood; but if the Gums, and the Parts adjacent to them ſwell, we may with great Probability infer, that there is a viſcid Quality in the animal Fluids.

§. 86. The rational Methods therefore for curing theſe Pains of the Teeth, §. 84, are,

1. To

1. To order ſuch outward Applications to the Parts affected, as may either ſheathe the acrid, ſharp-pointed Particles, or alter their Figuration, and ſo prevent their pricking the Nerves; and ſuch other Applications as may promote any eaſy Circulation of the Fluids thro' the Veſſels affected, and help the Diſcharge of the morbid Humours from the Parts affected into the Mouth.

2. To preſcribe thoſe Medicines, which may deſtroy the morbid Quality of the animal Fluids; whether that be acrimonious, or viſcid.

§. 87. The firſt Intention, §. 86. may be obtain'd by ſuch Remedies as the following, *viz.*

I. ℞ *Sp. Vini camphorat.* ʒi. *plus vel minus pro ratione Effectus. Lactis recentis* ʒiij. *M. f.* GARGARISMUS, cujus Cochl. i. tepefactum in ore teneatur pauliſper, & dein expuatur; tum Cochleare alterum, eodem modo, parti affectæ applicetur, quamdiu opus fuerit. Vel,

II. ℞ *Tinct. Myrrh.* ʒi. (*plus vel minus pro ratione Effectus.*) *Lactis rec.* ʒiij. *M. f.* GARGARISMUS, ut prior utendus. Vel,

III. ℞ *Rad. Althæ.* ʒſs. *Cortic. Ulmi interior, Lign. Saſſafr. Raſ. ana* ʒii. *Coq. cum Aq. puræ* ʒxii. *ad* lbſs. *Dein coletur Liquor, & f.* GARGARISMUS, ut prior utendus. Vel,

IV.

IV. ℞ *Aq. puræ, Aceti. ana* ℥ii. *M. f.* GARGARISMUS, ut prior utendus.

V. ℞ *Vini rubri Hiſpan.* ℥iv. *Tinct. Myrrh.* ʒi. *M. f.* GARGARISMUS, ut prior utendus.

VI. ℞ *Pannum linteum quatèr duplicatum, & cum Oleo Olivarum madefactum,* & applicetur parti affectæ; & reiteretur Applicatio toties quoties occaſio poſtulaverit.

§. 88. The *firſt* and *ſecond* Gargariſms, (§. 87.) may relieve the Patient by altering in ſome Meaſure the Figuration of the dolorifick Particles, and diſlodging, or moving them from their Contact with the Nerves affected.

§. 89. The *third* Gargariſm, (§. 87.) and the *oily* Application (§. 87. N° VI.) may remove the Pain by ſheathing as it were, the acrid cutting Particles, and preſerving the Nerves from being farther wounded by them.

§. 90. The *fourth* Gargariſm (§. 87.) may be ſerviceable to the Patient, as the acid Salts in it may deſtroy the Texture, or Figure of thoſe alkaline, cauſtick Salts, which were excreted from the Blood to the Parts affected, and immediately produced the Pain; and I have known it very effectual to this Purpoſe.

§. 91. The *fifth* Gargariſm, §. 87. may relieve the Patient by conſtringing the Veſſels, promoting the Courſe of the Fluids thro' them, and preventing an Afflux of Humours to the Parts affected. By this Remedy, I have myſelf ſometimes been freed from Pain in my Teeth.

§. 92. If the Gums ſwell much, the Applications of Leeches to them, or making Inciſions in them with a Lancet, thereby emptying in ſome Meaſure the Veſſels in the Part affected, may give a Relief to the Patient; and the Uſe of emollient Gargariſms made with *Rad Althææ, vel Fol. Malvæ*, and ſuch like, will become needful.

§. 93. The ſecond Intention, §. 86. may be gained by Medicines form'd of *Antimon. diaphor. Æthiop. Mineral. Mercurius alkalizatus*, &c. but frequently by Medicines compounded of a fixed *alkaline, vegetable Salt*, and a *vegetable Acid*; if the Acid be in ſuch a Proportion as ſomewhat too predominate. This Kind of Medicines is adapted both to deſtroy the alkaline Acrimony; and the Viſcidity, or Glewineſs of the animal Fluids.

§. 94. Some Perſons, it may be, imagine the *Tooth ach* to be a very trifling Pain. gree;

Theſe have never ſelt it in any great Degree; and tho' ſuch may ſmile at a Phyſician's taking Notice of it, yet they who have been in Agonies by it, will not think it unworthy of his Conſideration. In the Courſe of my Practice, at diſtant Times, I have been ſent for unto two Patients that were not only thrown into violent Fevers, but became exceedingly delirious by the Extremity of this Kind of Pain; but they both happily recover'd.

§. 95. I confeſs I have not had many Patients complaining of this Malady; moſt People being aſhamed to go to a Phyſician, when they think they have nothing elſe to ſay to him, but that their *Teeth ach.* When the Pains of the Teeth are frequently returning, abiding, and urgent, they diſcover a morbid State of the Blood; and on ſuch Occaſions it might be happy for the afflicted, if they would apply to ſome skilful Phyſician, and give him the Opportunity of ordering, not only Things which may free them from their preſent Miſery, but alſo Things which may correct the ill State of their Fluids, which occaſion'd it, and prevent thoſe other Diſeaſes, which may otherwiſe ariſe from the morbid Qualities of them.

§. 96. I acknowledge I have not writ any Hiſtories relating to this Diſtemper; but having lately ſuffer'd under it myſelf, will give an Account of my Caſe, and the Method of my Cure.

HISTORY VI.

§. 97. *February* 13th, 14th, and 15th, I had PAINS of my *Teeth*, and *Jaws*, on the Left Side of my Face, but they were very moderate, and I did nothing to remove them. They abated, and left me till *Friday, Feb.* 24, in the Afternoon. Between Three and Four o'Clock, juſt as I had finiſhed my Dinner, the Pains return'd with great Violence: They began by ſome Teeth of the upper Jaw on the left Side of my Face; but ſoon ſpread to my Temple, Ear, lower Jaw, and indeed all over that Side of my Face, and were exceeding ſtrong. I held warm *Water and Vinegar* often in my Mouth, which in Time paſt had been of Uſe on ſuch Occaſions; but that Remedy now availed nothing. Therefore I order'd a fine Linnen Rag, three or four Times doubled, to be dip'd in *Ol. Olivar. tepefact.*

fact. This I apply'd to the Place firſt and principally affected, and kept it there, and likewiſe rub'd my Cheek, *&c.* with ſome of the ſame. Upon this Application, the Increaſe of the Pains preſently ceaſed; and they ſoon began to abate, and continued to grow leſs and leſs, ſo that by Seven o'Clock in the Evening I was perfectly eaſy.

§. 98. *February* 25. juſt after Dinner, the Pains return'd to the ſame Teeth, *&c.* with exquiſite Force. I immediately apply'd a Rag wetted with the Oil, to the Place, as before; and the Pains entirely left me in leſs than an Hour.

§. 99. *February* 26, in the Morning, the Pains return'd into the Parts foremention'd, §. 97. and were pretty ſtrong: They were very much abated, and almoſt gone before Twelve o'Clock; but return'd again before Two of the Clock, and went off before Three o'Clock. I apply'd a Rag wetted with the *Oil* both in the Forenoon, and Afternoon as before, which greatly relieved me: But apprehending theſe Pains to be occaſion'd by a feveriſh Diſpoſition of my Blood, from an acrimonious and viſcid Quality of it, I order'd the following Draught

for myself, which I began with this Evening; and at first took it once every six Hours, till I had taken three of them; and afterwards two a Day, till I had taken seven of them.

℞ *Sal. Absinth* ℈i. *Succ. Limon.* ℥ss. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ℥i. *Pæon. comp.* ℥ss. *Syr. è Cortic. Aurant.* ʒi *M. f.* HAUSTUS.

§. 100. *February* 27. presently after Dinner the Pains of my Teeth, *&c.* return'd pretty violently: I apply'd the *Rag wetted with the Oil* as before, and they entirely left me in less than half an Hour, and I have felt nothing of them for many Weeks. All the while my Appetite to Food was very good, and in all other Respects I was well.

§. 101. PERIODICAL TOOTH-ACHS, which do not yield to any of the fore mention'd Remedies, may happily be cured as periodical *Head-achs*, §. 66.

§. 102. 3. Those PAINS, which happen in the *Gums*, or *Jaws*, or *Membranes*, and *Muscles* of the Face, as to their Causes, and curative Indications; and as to the Methods and Remedies proper for removing them,

them, may be eaſily underſtood from what has been ſaid concerning Pains of the Teeth.

§. 103. It is of great Service in theſe Diſeaſes to obtain plentiful Evacuations from all the Glands, which empty their Fluids into the Mouth; and a ſenſible Relief generally follows a copious *Spitting* of a thin watery Humour; and ſuch Diſcharges are very much promoted by ſuitable *Gargariſms, Fomentations,* &c. Before I leave this Subject, §. 102, it may not be altogether uſeleſs to mention the following Obſervations, *viz.*

§. 104. 1. That the TEETH, GUMS, and JAWS, as well as other Parts of the Body, are liable to *rheumatick,* and *gouty* Pains; that is, thoſe Cauſes, which produce rheumatick Pains in the Limbs, and gouty Pains in the Joints, may likewiſe produce them in theſe Parts; and when the Pains the Patient complains of are ſuch, he muſt be treated as if he had a Rheumatiſm, or Gout; Regard being had to the Part affected.

§. 105. And we may conclude the Pain in theſe Parts, (§. 104,) to be *rheumatick,* if the Patient has been lately afflicted with the Rheumatiſm; and eſpecially, if upon the

ceaſing of rheumatick Pains in the Limbs, theſe have riſen. The like may be ſaid of *arthritick* Patients on the like Occaſion.

§. 106. 2. That it is a very imprudent Thing for People to have their Teeth drawn meerly on the Account that they ſuffer much Pain in them; both becauſe adult Perſons muſt not expect new Teeth to ariſe in the Places of thoſe that are drawn out; and becauſe by proper Means they may be eaſed without that Operation.

§. 107. 3. It is as indiſcreet, the Way of ſome Perſons in running to *Quacks* to be cured of the *Tooth-ach*; eſpecially to thoſe, whoſe Method of curing is violently to preſs againſt the Nerves of the Teeth that are pained, till the Pain ceaſes; becauſe it is no proper Cure: The violent Preſſure only bruiſes, and renders *paralytick* thoſe Nerves; takes away indeed the Senſe of the Pain, but without removing the Cauſe; prevents the Nutrition of ſuch Teeth, and often occaſions them, in a little Time, to fall out of their Sockets. Having thus taken Notice of ſome Things, which deſerve Conſideration, I proceed to relate a few Hiſtories, exemplifying proper Methods for curing theſe Diſeaſes, §. 102.

HISTORY

HISTORY VII.

§. 108. *Auguſt* 1. 1728, being ſent for, I viſited the Rev. Mr. A——R, a *Clergyman*. He had a Fever, a great *Pain in his Jaws*, and ſuch a Stiffneſs in the Muſcles, that he could not move them to chew any Thing, nor open his Teeth wide enough to bite a Piece of thin Bread and Butter; beſides which, he had painful *Ulcers* in his Mouth. I can't ſay whether the Fever was *ſymptomatical*, or the primary Diſeaſe; and therefore ſhall not relate what I order'd in regard to it; but give an Account of what I directed for the Removal of his other Complaints. I preſcribed the two following Gargariſms, to be uſed alternately, and very frequently.

℞ *Sal. Nitri*, ℈ii. *Aq. Pulegii, Aceti opt. ana* ℥iij. *Syr. Bacc. Sambuc.* ℥ii. *M. f.* GARGARISMUS *detergens.*

℞ *Cortic. Ulmi interioris* ℥i. *Balſ. Tolu* ℈ii. *Gum-Maſtich*, ℥ii. *Aq. Benedict. ſimpl. q. ſ. M. f. ſ. a. decoctum ad* lbſs. *dein Liquoris colati* ℥vii. *Adde Mellis Roſati* ℥i. *& f.* GARGARISMUS *ſanans.*

§. 109. *Auguſt* 2. I viſited him, and found him a little eaſier, but the Stiffneſs of

of his Jaws the ſame. I preſcribed for him as follows, having order'd him to go on uſing the *Gargariſms*, as before directed.

℞ *Camphor.* ℈i. *Ol. Chamæm.* ℥i. *Ol. Abſinth. gut.* vii. *optimè miſceantur; dein adde Sp. Vini rect.* ℥i. *M. f.* Linimentum, quo Fauces ſubinde manu calidâ, per horæ quadrantem, inungantur.

§ 110. *Auguſt* 3. I viſited him again, and found him much better, free from his Fever, and that he could open his Mouth a little; but the Stiffneſs of the Muſcles was not gone, neither were the *Aphthæ* healed. I order'd him to continue uſing the *Gargariſms* and *Liniment*, as before directed.

§. 111. *Auguſt* 4. I viſited him again, and found that he remain'd free from his Fever; could move his Jaws with more Eaſe, tho' not ſo well as in Health; and the Ulcers in his Mouth were much better, tho' not quite healed. I preſcribed for him as follows.

Repetatur Gargariſmus *detergens* cum additione *Alum rupei* ℈i. & utatur ut prior.

℞ *Cortic. Ulmi interioris* ℥i. *Gum. Maſtich* ℈ii. *Balſ. Tolu.* ℈i. *Aq. Benedict. ſimpl. q. ſ. m. coq. ad* ℥vi. *Dein Liquori colato adde Tinct. Myrr.* ℥ii. *Sp. Vini Camphorat.* ℥vi.

℥vi. *Mel. Rosat.* ℥i. *M. f.* Gargarismus *sanans*, alternatim cum Gargarismo deterg. frequentèr utendus.

§. 112. *August* 6. I visited him again, and found him in all Respects better, that he could move his Jaws well, and chew his Food; and the *Aphthæ* were almost gone. I prescribed the following Gargarism, in the Use of which he soon became perfectly free from the Disorders of his Mouth.

℞ *Rad. Althæ.* ℥ii. *Fol. Malv. m. ff. sem. Fænic. dulc.* ℥iij. *coq. cum Aq. puræ q. s. Dein Liquoris colati* ℥vii. *Adde Mellis Rosati* ℥i. *M. f.* Gargarismus *emolliens, subinde utendus.*

HISTORY VIII.

§. 113. *March* 4. 1731-2, my Advice was desired for Elizabeth Constable, of the Parish of *Witham* in *Essex*, a poor Maid, aged 23 Year: She complain'd of *violent Pains* in her *Mouth*, especially in the Roof of it, and in her *Gums*; also of *Pains* sometimes in her left *Ear*, and that Side of her Face, and sometimes on the other; and said, that she had been thus at Times ever

ever ſince the preceding *Michaelmas*; and that for the laſt Week her Pains were continual, and more violent. I directed for her the following Remedies, which ſoon relieved her, and in a few Days were effectual to free her from her Pains.

Bibat Hauſtum decocti Lign. Quajaci Raſurarum bis in die.

℞ *Cortic. Ulmi interior.* ℥ii. Coco. (*a*) *Anglicè dict.* ℥i. *coq. cum Aq. puræ* lbiij. *ad* lbii. *Dein coletur Liquor pro* GARGARISMO frequentèr, & calidè utendo.

Fáucas & Genæ, & Partes circa Aures ſemel vel bis in die, *cum Sp. Vini rect. parum* foveantur. EMPLASTRA *Epiſpaſtica* Brachiis internis infra cubitos applicentur.

§. 114. *March* 9. I directed the following Decoction for her, on the Account of a pretty violent Looſeneſs, which happen'd to her. The Apozeme anſwer'd the Intention, and help'd to correct the Acrimony of the Blood.

℞ *Cortic. Cinnam. acut.* ℥ii. *Nuc. Moſcat. contuſ.* ℥i. *Cretæ alb. pulv.* ℥ii. *Coq. cum Aq. puræ* lbiij. *ad* lbii. *Dein Liquor. colato adde Sacchari alb. q. ſ. ad Saporem gratum, & f.* APOZEMA, cujus tepidè bibat Hauſtum poſt ſingulas Alvi Dejectiones liquidas.

(*a*) Coco *are the Shells of the Nuts of which* Chocolate *is made.*

HISTORY

HISTORY IX.

§. 115. *December* 21, 1735. being ſent for, I viſited Mr. Samuel Mason, aged about 28 Years. He complain'd of a very great *Pain in his Face*, eſpecially in his right *Cheek*, and *Jaw*: He had likewiſe a Pain and Heavineſs in his Head: His whole Face was much ſwelled, and his Eye-lids; ſo that he could open them but a little Way: The right Side of his Face was moſt ſwelled; and the Swelling on that Side extended downwards, over the Jaw, to his Throat, and occaſion'd a Difficulty of Swallowing. The Spittle in his Mouth was very little, and very viſcid. He was hot and thirſty, and his Pulſe quicker than in Health: But theſe febrile Symptoms I judg'd to be ſymptomatical, becauſe his Pain preceded them. I preſcribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Lapid. Contrayerv.* ℈ſs. *Antimon. diaphoret. Coccinel. ana gr.* v. *Aq. Menth.* ℥iſs. *Aq. Bryon. c. Syr. è ſucc. Limon. ana* ℥ii. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* x. *M. f.* Haustus *attenuans* ſextâ quâque horâ bibendus.

℞ *Aq. puræ* ℥i. *Aceti opt.* ℥ſs. *Sp. Vini Camphorat. Tinct. Myrr. ana* ℥ii. *M. f.* Fotus parti affectæ tepidè applicandus.

℞ *Sal.*

℞ *Sal. Prunell.* ℈ii. *Diſſolv. in Aq. puræ* ℥iſs. *Dein adde Aceti opt.* ℥iſs. *Syr. Bacc. Sambuc.* ℥i. *M. f.* GARGARISMUS frequentèr, & tepidè utendus.

§. 116. *December* 22. I viſited him again, and found him eaſier in his Face; and the Swelling ſomewhat abated, but the Diſorders of his Head remain'd; his Throat was better, and he had ſpit a pretty deal. I order'd him to go on in the Uſe of the Medicines preſcribed the Day before, and only added the following to them.

℞ *Sp. Vini Camphorat. Sp. Lavendul. c. Tinct. ſuccini, ana* ℈i. *Aceti opt.* ℥iij. *M. f.* FOTUS *cephalicus*, quo Tempora, Frons, & Nares, ſubinde foveantur.

§. 117. *December* 23. I viſited him again, and found him in all Reſpects better; his Heat, and Thirſt, and Swelling, and Pain, were almoſt gone; but his Spirits were low. I preſcribed for him the following Medicines.

℞ *Antimon. diaphor. Lapid. Contrayerv. ana* ℈ſs. *Sal. ſuccini v. gr.* iii. *Camphor. gr.* ii. *Syr. Croci q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS, octavâ quâque horâ ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Cochl. ii. Miſturæ ſequentis.

℞ *Aq. Menth* ℥iij. *Aq. Pæon. c.* ℥ſs. *Sp. Lavendul. ſimpl.* ℥ii. *Sacchar. alb. q. ſ. ad ſaporem gratum, & f.* MISTURA.

§. 118.

§. 118. *December* 24. I visited him again; all his Symptoms were good, but I thought it proper to purge him on the going away of the Swelling, and therefore prescribed the following Potion, and took Leave.

℞ *Sal. succini vol. gr.* iv. *Tinct. sacræ* ℥ifs. *Syr. de Spinâ Cervin.* ℥fs. *M. f.* Potio *purgans,* cras manè sumenda.

CHAP. V.

CHAP. V.

Containing an Account of Pain *in the* Throat, *or Quinſey, as to its Cauſes, and* curative Indications, *with ſuitable* Hiſtories.

§. 119. 4. PAIN in the THROAT comes next under our Conſideration. When this is attended with a Tumour of the Muſcles of the Throat, and a Difficulty of ſwallowing, or breathing, or of both, the Diſeaſe is called the *Quinſey*. This ſometimes is occaſion'd by a preceeding Fever, which alſo accompanies it; and then, as in the Small Pox, and in other Fevers, it is purely *ſymptomatical*, and not the Thing we here take Notice of, tho' ſome of the Remedies I ſhall mention may be as proper in thoſe Caſes too.

§. 120. This Diſtemper (§. 119.) has different Denominations, as the Pain, and Tumour happens either to the interior, or the exterior Muſcles of the Throat, *&c.* Thus we have thoſe Appellations *Cynanche, Paracunanche,*

racunanche, Synanche, and *Paraſunanche:* But as the Differences ſignified by thoſe Words, make no Difference in the Method for treating ſuch Patients, nor in the Remedies to be adminiſtred, it would be fruitleſs to run this Diſeaſe into Subdiviſions.

§. 121. This Diſtemper is ſometimes occaſion'd by the *Coldneſs of the Air*; *e.g.* by a Perſon's going out of a very warm Room directly into very cold Air; which ſuddenly conſtringes the Muſcles, and Veſſels of the Throat; cloſes the Endings of the Perſpiratory Ducts, diminiſhes the Diſcharge thro' them; that is, it does ſo when the Strength of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, or the Force of the circulating Blood is not ſufficient to overcome the Impreſſion of the circumambient cold Air, and remove the Impediment of the inſenſible Perſpiration, and the Obſtruction of the Circulation thro' the conſtringed Veſſels.

§. 122. Sometimes this Diſeaſe of the Throat may be brought on by too great a *Moiſture of the Air,* when the Strength of the vital Organs is not ſufficient to repell the Particles of Water diffuſed in the Air, and crowding into the *Vaſa inhalantia,* and ſtopping the Diſcharge of the perſpirable

Matter from the exterior Superficies of the Throat, Jaws, and Neck; but theſe are external antecedent Cauſes.

§. 123. The internal antecedent Cauſe commonly is a *viſcid Quality* of the Blood; and the *proximate Cauſes* of theſe Diſtempers (§. 119, *&c.*) are commonly *too great Preſſures* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected, (*vid.* §. 17. N° 1.) and we may well conclude this is the Caſe, when the diſeaſed Parts become tumefied, and inflamed; and I may add, that often there is an *Acrimony* in a viſcid Blood; which ſhould be remembred, and conſider'd.

§. 124. The *curative Indications* to be regarded in the Management of Patients under this Sort of Painful Diſeaſes, may be eaſily underſtood from what has been ſaid §. 39.

§. 125. This Diſeaſe (§. 119.) commonly begins with the Senſe of a Pricking, and of Soreneſs in the Throat; then as the Obſtruction to the Courſe of the circulating Fluids continues, a Tumour of the Parts affected comes on, with a Difficulty firſt of Swallowing, and then of Breathing.

§. 126. If the Obſtructions be not ſoon removed,

removed, but the Swelling of the Parts ſtill increaſes, there comes on an Inflammation of the Muſcles affected; the Pains become pulſative, or throbbing, and the ſtagnant Humours putrify, and ſuppurate.

§. 127. From what has been obſerved, (§. 125, 126.) we may eaſily perceive, that very different Medicines are the proper Remedies in the different Periods of this Diſtemper; and that what is proper, and needful, when the Pain is recent, and only of a few Hours Continuance, may be very improper, and hurtful to the Patient, in the Progreſs of the Diſeaſe, that is, when the Pain is throbbing, and the Tumour in a State of Maturation, *& ſic vice verſa.*

§. 128. Indeed it is very ſeldom that a Phyſician is called in, while the Tumour is as it were in *Embryo*, and juſt forming, ſo ſeldom, that in all my Practice I don't remember but very few Patients under this Diſtemper, who ſent for me before the Parts were inflamed, and in a State of Suppuration; however, I ſhall conſider what is proper to be done for Perſons under this Diſtemper, while the Pain is recent, and the Tumour is incipient; and then what is

needful, when the Tumour is in a State of Suppuration.

§. 129. 1. In the *firſt Stage* of this Diſeaſe, while the Uneaſineſs of the Throat, and the Pain are moderate, before any Inflammation of the Parts affected, and a ſymptomatic Fever come on, I would recommend the following Method, *viz.*

1. To adviſe the drinking plentifully of thoſe Liquors, which may conduce to dilute, and thin the Blood, and to deſtroy any acrimonious, as well as viſcid Quality of it; *e. g.* Barley Water, or common fair Water, made warm, and ſweetned a little with fine Sugar, with 20 or 30 Drops of *Sp. Nitri dulc.* to every half Pint.

2. To preſcribe thoſe Medicines to be taken inwardly, which may ſubſerve the ſame Purpoſes; and likewiſe ſuch *Gargariſms, Fomentations,* or *Cataplaſms,* as may remove Obſtructions, alter or diſlodge any acrid Particles from their immediate Contact from the Extremities of the Nerves affected, and obtain an eaſy Circulation of the animal Fluids thro' their reſpective Veſſels. In this Manner we ſhould endeavour to remove the Pain, and the incipient Tumour,

mour, and to prevent Inflammation, and Fever.

§. 130. 2. In the *ſecond Stage* of this Diſtemper, when the Tumour is ſuppurating, beſides ſuch Medicines as may attenuate the Blood, and correct its Viſcidity, and Acrimony; which are needful in this, as well as in the firſt Period, thoſe outward Applications muſt be directed, which may deſtroy any Acrimony in the ſuppurating Humours; relax, or render more dilatable the diſtended Veſſels, and facilitate the Rupture of the Membranes, which incloſe the ſuppurating Matter; and ſo to haſten that Diſcharge of it, which aſſuredly will bring Eaſe to the Patient. *Vid. Hiſt.* X. XI. XII.

HISTORY X.

§. 131. *Wedneſday, April* 14, 1731. near Ten o'Clock at Night, I was ſent for to M. BROWN, of *Witham* in *Eſſex*, a poor Widow, aged about 80 Years. She was taken ill the 11th Day of this Month, with a *Pain* behind her *right Ear*, which was follow'd with a Swelling: The Pain and Swelling extended to her right Eye over her

right Cheek, and down that Side of her Neck, croſs her Throat, and down to her Breaſt; the Pain in thoſe Parts had been throbbing, and the Swelling of them increaſing ever ſince *Monday*, and to that Degree, that when I viſited her, ſhe could not ſwallow any Thing; ſhe was then become *hot*, and *thirſty*, and her Pulſe was pretty quick. I only preſcribed the following external Remedies, becauſe ſhe could ſwallow nothing.

℞ *Æthiopis Mineralis* ʒii. *Unguenti Florum Sambuce, Unguenti de Althæâ, ana* ʒſs. *Olei ſuccini* ʒi. *Miſceantur pro* LINIMENTO, quo partes affectæ manu tepidâ quartis horis fricentur.

℞ *Æthiopis Mineralis* ʒii. *Spermati Ceti* ʒi. *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati* ʒii. *Syrupi de Althæâ* ʒiij. *Olei Juniperi chymici gut.* xii. *& fiat* MISTURA, cujus aliquantillum frequentèr in ore pauliſper teneatur, & dein expuatur.

§. 132. *April* 15. I viſited her again, and was inform'd, that the Medicines had been uſed according to my Direction; that the Swelling was broke, and had diſcharged a good deal of filthy Matter, and that ſhe could ſwallow again. I directed ſome *emollient*, and *detergent* GARGARISMS to be made

made at home; and order'd a Mixture with *Antimon. diaphoret. Coccinel. Sal. Absinth. &c.* which soon took off her symptomatic Fever, and she recover'd.

HISTORY XI.

§. 133. *September* 21. 1737. being sent for, I visited Mr. E——D S——H, aged about 27 Years. He had been very ill some Days with a Cold, succeeded with an Inflammation and *Pain in his Throat*, and a great Difficulty of swallowing. The Tumour was in a State of *Suppuration*, and his Pains were violent. His Mouth was foul, the little *Saliva* in it was very viscid. He was costive, and his Urine high colour'd. I prescribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Sal. Prunell.* ℈ii. *Aq. Lactis alex. Aq. Menth. ana* ℥iss. *Syr. de Althæ. Syr. Balsamic. ana* ℥ss. *M. f.* Julapium, cujus cap. Cochl. i. singulis, vel alternis horis.

℞ *Sal. Prunell.* ʒi. *Dissolv. in Mucilag. tenuis Rad. Althæ.* ℥iv. *Dein adde Aceti acerrimi, Syr. Bacc. sambucc. ana* ℥ii. *M. f.* Gargarismus frequentèr utendus.

℞ *Sal. Prunell.* ʒi. *Dissolv. in Aq. Menth* ℥i. *Dein adde Syr. Bacc. sambuc.* ℥i. *& f.* Mistura, cujus Cochl. ss. subinde

ſubinde in Ore teneatur, donec Saliva abundaverit, & dein expuatur.

℞ *Sp. Vini rect.* ℥ii. *Tinct. Myrrhæ gut.* xx. *& f.* Mistura, de quâ gut. x. vel xii. cum fruſtulo ſacchar. albiſſ. horis quartis, vel ſextis.

℞ *Gum. Ammoniac.* ℈ii. *Diſſolv. in Aq. Fœnic. dulc.* ℥ii. *Dein adde Acceti opt.* ℥ii. *Tinct. Myrrhæ* ʒii. *M. f.* Fotus, quo Gulæ & Fauces tepidè foveantur.

℞ *Sal. Vulg. Sal. Prunell. ana* ℈ii. *Diſſolv. in Aq. Pulegii* ℥vi. *Dein adde Syr. de Althæ.* ℥i. *Syr. de Spinâ Cervin. Ol. Oliv. ana* ℥ſs. *M. f.* Enema tepidè infundendum.

§. 134. *February* 22. I viſited him again, and was inform'd that the Tumour was broke, and a great deal of filthy Matter diſcharged, that his Pains were in a Manner gone, and that he could ſwallow pretty well; but his Pulſe was too quick, and his Urine not yet come to its natural State. I order'd him to continue the Uſe of the *Gargariſm*, *Drops*, and *Foment*, and preſcribed the following Draught.

℞ *Lapid. Contrayerv.* ℈ſs. *Antimon. diaphor. gr.* vii. *Sal. ſuccini vol. gr.* iii. *Coccinel. gr.* v. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ℥iſs. *Aq. Pæon. comp. Syr. Balſamic. ana* ʒii. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* xii. *M. f.* Haustus horis ſextis ad iii. vices bibendus.

§. 135.

§. 135. *Feb.* 23. I visited him again, and found all his Symptoms better; and therefore only prescribed the following *Apozeme*, and took my Leave of him, directing him to be purged a second Time.

℞ *Glycyrrh.* ʒi. *Fol. Senæ* ʒii. *Sem. Carui* ʒi. *coq. cum Aq. puræ q. s. ad* ʒiv. *Sub finem Decoctionis addendo Mannæ opt.* ʒiss. *Dein col. & f.* Apozema *purgans*, cujus cap. ʒiij. primò manè, & post tres horas, si opus fuerit, sumat partem ejusdem reliquam.

HISTORY XII.

§. 136. *February* 18. 1737-8. I being sent for, I visited Mr. A——m L—y, aged about 26 Years: He had been ill two or three Days, with a violent *Pain* and Inflammation in his *Throat*; the Parts were so much swelled, that it was with great Difficulty he swallowed the thinnest Liquids. The Tumour was in a State of Suppuration, and his Pains at this Time were extreme: He had likewise a Pain in his Head, as well as in his Throat. I prescribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Sal. Prunell. Sal. Absinth. ana* ℈i. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ʒii. *Aq. Pulegii, Syr. de Althæ. ana* ʒi. *M. & f.* Julapium, cujus cap. Coch. i. horis alternis.

℞ *Ol.*

℞ *Ol. Olivar* ʒi. *Ol. Abſinth. chym. gut.* vi. *M. f.* LINIMENTUM, quo Gula & Fauces ſubindè per horæ quadrantem tepidè inungantur.

℞ *Sal. Prunell.* ʒii. *Diſſolv. in Decocti Cortic. Ulmi interioris* ʒiv. *Dein adde Mucilag. tenuis Rad. Althæ.* ʒiij. *Syr. de Althæ.* ʒi. *M. f.* GARGARISMUS frequentèr tepidè utendus.

℞ *Sp. Vini camphorat. Aq. Hungaric. ana* ʒii. *Aceti opt.* ʒſs. *M. pro* FOTU, quo Tempora, & Nares ſubinde foveantur, durante Capitis dolore.

℞ *Sp. Lavendul. comp. Tinct. Myrrh. ana* ʒi *& f.* MISTURA, cujus ſubindè cap. gut. vii. vel viii. in Fruſtul. Sacchar. alb.

§. 137. *February* 19. I viſited him again, and was inform'd, that the Tumour was broke, that a great deal of filthy Matter had been diſcharged from his Throat; that he could ſwallow pretty well; and that his Head was eaſy. I order'd him to continue the Uſe of the *Gargariſm*, and *Drops*, as before, and preſcribed the following Julep.

℞ *Sal. Abſinth.* ℈ii. *Sal. Prunell. Coccinel. ana* ℈i. *Succ. Limon.* ʒi. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ʒiſs. *Aq. Pæon. comp.* ʒi. *Syr. Bacc. ſambuc.* ʒſs. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* xxv. *M. f.* JULAPIUM *attenuans*, de quo cap. unum Cochleare largum omni Trihorio, Phialâ prius agitata.

§. 138. *February* 20. I viſited him again, and found him in all Reſpects better; and

and therefore I order'd him to go on this Day according to the last Directions, and to be purged the next; and for this Purpose prescribed the following Apozeme, and then took my Leave.

℞ *Glycyrrh. incis.* ʒi. *Fol. Senæ* ʒii. *Sem. Carui* ʒi. *coq. cum Aq. puræ q. s. ad* ʒiv. *sub finem Decoctionis addendo Mannæ opt.* ʒiss. *Dein col.* Apozema *purgans*; cujus cap. ʒii primo Mane, & post horas tres cap. Coch. i. largum singulis horis, donec purgare incipiat.

CHAP. VI.

CHAP. VI.

Containing an Account of Pains *of the* Eyes, *as to their Cauſes, curative Indications, and Methods of Cure, with ſuitable* Hiſtories; *and likewiſe an Account of* Pains *in the* Ears.

§. 139. 5. PAINS of the EYES are thoſe uneaſy Senſations, which attend an Inflammation of their *Tunicles*, eſpecially of that called *adnata*.

§. 140. This Inflammation (§. 139.) is manifeſt by a Redneſs of the white Tunicle, of the Eye; which is more or leſs, as the Number of the capillary Veſſels obſtructed, and diſtended with Blood, is greater, or leſſer.

§. 141. The antecedent Cauſes of theſe Diſtempers are either *external*, or *internal*.

§. 142. The *external*, antecedent Cauſes may be Sand, or Duſt, or any hard Matter blown into the Eyes, or a Bruiſe, or a cold Wind conſtringing the external Parts of

of the minute Arteries, and thereby occaſioning Obſtruction, and Diſtention of them, as deſcribed §. 17. N° 2.

§. 143. The *internal* antecedent Cauſes are, either viſcid Humours, or acrid Particles in the Blood, §. 17. N° 1. and §. 19.

§. 144. But whatever be the antecedent, the proximate Cauſes are either painful Preſſures againſt the Nerves affected, or the immediate Contact of ſome acrid Particles with their Extremities.

§. 145. If the *Ophthalmy* was produced by ſome external Cauſe, there is commonly very little, or no Occaſion for internal Medicines; and as for outward Remedies, the Inflammation of the Eye requires the ſame, whether its antecedent Cauſe was external, or internal.

§. 146. If Sand or a Fly, or any other hard Matter happen'd into the Eye, Endeavours muſt be uſed to get it out.

§. 147. When the *Ophthalmy* reſults from internal Cauſes, *viz.* a viſcid, or acrimonious Quality of the Blood; one, or other, or from both conjunctly, the *curative Indications*, as to internal Remedies may be eaſily

eaſily deduced from what has been ſaid, §. 39, 41.

§. 148. Outward Applications are very needful for removing theſe ocular Diſeaſes; and the grand Point to be intended by them, is to obtain for the obſtructed Fluids a free Courſe, or an eaſy Paſſing of them along the Veſſels in their uſual Circulation. If we gain this Point, the Diſtention or Swelling of the obſtructed Veſſels ſubſides, the Redneſs of the Eye diſappears, and the Pain ceaſes. Remedies proper, and effectual for this Purpoſe, may be ſeen in the Hiſtories ſubjoined.

§. 149. I may further obſerve, that a Flux of *lymphatick* Humours, more, or leſs ſaline, commonly attends theſe Diſtempers; but the Methods, which are effectual to take off the Inflammation, do generally remove this Symptom alſo; I proceed now to relate the Caſes of ſome Patients.

HISTORY XIII.

§. 150. *May* 15. 1733. my Advice was deſired for Miſs ANN, the Daughter of Mr.

Mr. *John Greene* (a Gold Wyer Drawer) aged eight Years. She had been afflicted with a very painful Inflammation of her *Eyes*, off and on for above a Twelvemonth, attended with a Flux of Humours to them. She had uſed the Advice of ſeveral Perſons, but without any Benefit. I preſcrib'd the following Remedies, by which, with the divine Bleſſing, ſhe ſoon recover'd.

℞ *Elix. Proprietat.* ℥ſs. cujus cap. gut. xx. vel xxx. ſingulis diebus in fruſtulo Sacchari chryſtallini, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Decocti Ligni Saſſafras.

℞ *Sacchari Saturni* ℈i. *Aq. Benedict. ſimp.* ʒvi. *Sp. Vini rect.* ʒii. *& f.* MISTURA, quâ partes affectæ bis, vel ter, vel quater in die foveantur.

HISTORY XIV.

§. 151. *Auguſt* 31. 1733. my Advice was deſired for Mrs. M--- A---, aged about 22 Years. She had an Inflammation of her right Eye, and of the Eye-lids, which were very much ſwell'd. I preſcribed as follows.

℞ *Sp. Vini camphorat. Aq. Roſar. ana* ℥ſs. *M. pro* COLLYRIO ſubindè utendo.

§. 152. *September* 2. I viſited her, and found

found that the Inflammation remain'd; and therefore I preſcribed the following Remedies.

℞ *Sal. Mirab. Glauberi* ʒi. *Sal. Prunell. gr.* vii. *Diſſolv. in Aq. Fænic. dulc.* ʒiij. *& f.* POTIO *purgans*, craſtino Manè cum regimine ſumenda.

℞ *Sacchari Saturni* ϑi. *Aq. Benedict. ſimp.* ʒvi. *Sp. Vini rect.* ʒii. *M. pro* COLLYRIO, ſubinde frigidè utendo.

§. 153. *September* 7. I viſited her again, and found the Inflammation of her Eye almoſt gone, and the Swelling of her Eyelids down: I order'd her to continue the Uſe of the *Collyrium* laſt adviſed, and preſcribed the following Medicines to attenuate the Blood, and increaſe the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration, which ſoon compleated her Cure.

℞ *Rad. Serpentar. virginian. Antimon. diaphoret. Coccinell. ana* ʒſs. *Sal. Mart. Riverii gr.* xii. *M. & f.* PULVIS *attenuans*, in vi. Chartulas diſtribuendus, quarum cap. unam bis in die cum uno Cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Decocti Ligni Saſſafr.

℞ *Aq. Pulegii, Syr. Balſam. ana* ʒſs. *& f.* MISTURA *pro* Pulveribus.

HISTORY XV.

§. 154. *July* 1. 1735. Mr. SAMUEL HUGHES, of *Shrewsberry* in *Shropſhire*, but then

then in *London*, aged about 22 Years, came to me for Advice. His *Eyes* were *inflamed*, eſpecially the left; he had been troubled with a great *Flux of Humours to his Eyes*, and a *Weakneſs of Sight* for the laſt ten Years. The external Tunicles, eſpecially that of the left Eye, look'd very thick, and dull; and the Sight of his right Eye appear'd very dim: he could read but very little, even in large a Print, with both his Eyes open; but with his left Eye, the other being ſhut, he could not diſtinguiſh the largeſt capital Letters in the large Folio Bible printed at *Amſterdam*: He could not bear the Light, but was neceſſitated to go with his Eyes, in a great Meaſure cover'd from it: He had been under the Management of a Phyſician for a Month before he came to me; who at laſt told him, that he had a *Cataract* at leaſt on his left Eye, and that he muſt have Patience till it was ripe, and then have it couch'd, for nothing elſe could cure him. To this Effect the Doctor ſpoke to him, as I was inform'd.

§. 155. The Caſe of this young Man was indeed very melancholy, and attended with Difficulty, as it was of ſo many Years Con-

tinuance, and as the Diſeaſe was greatly increaſed. However, I knew there were Methods proper to be adviſed, and Medicines that might be preſcribed with Safety, and Propriety, tho' the Succeſs deſired appear'd uncertain. I told this Patient, that I thought his Caſe required the Uſe of Remedies for ſome Months; and that if he had Reſolution to perſiſt in the Uſe of them ſo long as it ſhould be needful, I would adviſe for him.

§. 156. He readily conſented to obſerve my Directions; and therefore I preſcribed for him the following Medicines.

℞ *Æthiop. Mineral.* ʒii. *Maſſ. Pil. Ruffi* ʒiſs. *Camphor.* ʒſs. *Ol. Succini gut.* xii. *Extract. Gentian. q. ſ. M. f.* Pilulæ *N°* 48. *cum Fl. Sulphur. involvantur*; quarum cap. iv. bis in die, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Lign. Saſſafr. Raſ. vel cum Lign. Guajac. Raſ. pptæ.

℞ *Aq. Opthalmic. ſapphirin.* ʒi. *pro* Collyrio bis in die oculis applicando.

§. 157. *July* 10. he came to me again; his Eyes look'd better; the Flux of Humours to them was abated, and he could bear the Light better. I preſcribed for him as follows.

Pergat

Pergat in uſu Aquæ Ophthalmic. ſaph. ut anteà.

EMP. NUCHAL. (in Pharmacop. Batean. præſcript.) *cum guttis aliquot Olei ſuccini* Nuchæ applicetur.

℞ *Sp. Vini rect.* ʒvi. *Aq. Hungaric.* ʒii. *M. f.* FOTUS, quo Frons, & Tempora ſemel, vel bis in die foveantur.

℞ *Sp. Vini camphorat. Sp. Lavendul. comp. ana* ʒi. *Succ. Rutæ recentèr expreſſ.* ʒii. *Aceti opt.* ʒſs. *M. f.* ERRHINUM, cujus aliquantillum Naribus inſuffletur horâ unâ ante decubitum.

℞ *Rad. Curcumæ* ℈ii. *Æthiop. Mineral.* ʒii. *Camphor.* ℈i. *Myrrh.* ʒi. *Ol. Succini gut.* xii. *Extract. Gentian. q. ſ. M. f.* PILULÆ *N°* 48. *cum Fl. Sulph. involvantur,* quarum cap. iv. bis in die.

§. 158. *July* 16. he came to me again for further Advice. The Flux of Humours was more abated, his Eyes were more clear, and he could bear the Light ſtill better. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Rad. Curcumæ, Sal. Prunell. ana* ʒi. *Sal. Martis* ʒſs. *Myrrh.* ʒiſs. *Ol. Succini gut.* xii. *Extract. Gentian. q. ſ. M. f.* PILULÆ *N°* 48. *cum Flor. Sulphur. involvantur,* quarum cap. iv. bis in die ſuperbibendo Hauſt. Decoct. Lign. die Julii 1° præſcript.

Pergat in uſu Remediorum externorum die Julii 10° præſcriptorum.

§. 159. *July* 23. he came to me again. His Eyes were much more clear, and ſtrong;

and could bear the Light ſtill better. I try'd him as to his Reading; and with his *right Eye*, which was his beſt, (the *Left* being ſhut) he could read a few Words, and but a few, in the great *Amſterdam* Bible; but could not read any one Word in a Chapter with his left Eye, when his right was ſhut; but could with his left Eye read the Word *Hoſea* in very large Capitals. I preſcribed for him as follows.

Pergat in uſu Remediorum externorum die Julii 10° præſcriptorum.

℞ *Rad. Curcumæ* ʒi. *Æthiop. Mineral.* ʒii. *Myrrh* ʒi. *Ol. Succini gut.* xii. *Extract. Gentian. q. ſ. M. f.* PILULÆ *N°* 48. *cum Fl. Sulphur. involvantur*, quarum cap. iv. bis in die, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Decoct. Lign. Saſſafr. Raſ.

§. 160. *July* 29. he came to me again. He continued ſtill recovering his Sight; he had *no Flux of Humours* to his Eyes, and could now, with his *right* Eye (the other being ſhut) read ſome of the running Titles on the Top of the Pages in the *Amſterdam* Bible. I preſcribed for him as follows.

Pergat in uſu Remediorum externorum, ut anteà, & in uſu *Pilularum* die Julii 23° præſcriptarum.

§. 361.

§. 161. *Auguſt* 5. he came to me again, and I found he continued recovering his Sight; for I examin'd him, and now (the right Eye being ſhut) he could with his *left* Eye read pretty readily the running Titles on the Top of the Pages in the *Amſterdam* Bible. I preſcribed for him as follows.

Pergat in uſu *Pilularum* die Julii 23° præſcript. & Remediorum externorum antè præſcriptorum.

℞ *Balſam. Capiv.* ℥ſs. cujus cap. gut. xx. Veſperi & Manè cum aliquantillo Pulv. Sacchar. albi miſtas.

§. 162. *Auguſt* 12. he came to me again. His Sight continued to grow ſtronger. I order'd him to continue uſing the external Remedies as before directed, and only preſcribed the following Drops.

℞ *Sp. Sal. Armoniac. Sp. Lavendul. comp. ana* ʒii. *& f.* MISTURA, cujus capiat gut. xx. bis in die in Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ, cum Rad. Chinæ & Lign. Guajac. Raſ. pptæ.

§. 163. *September* 4. he came to me again; and then with both Eyes open he could not only read the common Text in a Chapter of the *Amſterdam* Bible, but alſo in the *Biſhop of Worceſter's* Octavo Bible; and with his right Eye ſhut he could

read the common Text in the *Amſterdam* Bible, but not in the Biſhop of *Worceſter's*; and with both Eyes open he could read in *Bill* and *Barker's octavo* Bible. I now order'd him to lay aſide the Uſe of the outward Medicines before directed, and preſcribed for him as follows.

Lenitèr expurgetur Corpus cum *Sal. Mirab. Glauber.* ʒvi. *vel* ʒi. *in Aquæ puræ* lbſs. *ſolut.*

℞ *Tinct. Antimon.* ʒſs. cujuſ capiat gut. xx. bis in die in Hauſt. Pſeudo-Theæ cum Lign. Saſſafr. Raſ. & Herb. Heder. terreſt. pptæ.

℞ *Sacchar. Saturni* ʒi. *Aq. Benedict. ſimpl.* ʒi. *M. f.* COLLYRIUM omni nocte oculis applicandum.

§. 164. *September* 12. he came to me again. I try'd him, and found he could pretty readily read in *Bill* and *Barker's octavo* Bible, and that his Eyes look'd well, and remain'd free from any Flux of Humours, and therefore I order'd him to continue the Uſe of the laſt Medicines ſo long as he found Occaſion, and took my Leave of him.

§. 165. Thus in about ten Weeks, this young Man, who was like to have been blind all his Days, and to have ſuffer'd continual Miſery and Pain in his Eyes, with the Bleſſing

Bleſſing of God, not only recover'd Eaſe, but alſo his Sight.

§. 166. What I principally aim'd at by the internal Medicines I preſcribed, was to correct *acrimonious* and *viſcid* Qualities I apprehended to be in his Blood, to render the Circulation of his Fluids eaſy, and to increaſe the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration.

§. 167. 6. PAINS in the EARS do likewiſe deſerve our Conſideration, as they often give great Diſturbance to the Perſons afflicted with them. Theſe are either with Tumour, and Inflammation, or without them.

§. 168. If the Pain is attended with Tumour and Inflammation, it will be diſcover'd by the Quality of the Pain, which in ſuch Caſes is in ſome Meaſure a *throbbing Pain:* And if a Patient comes to us, and on Examination, we find that he has been ſome Days under his Malady, and feels a Sort of Pulſation in the Part affected, we may with a great deal of Probability conclude there is a Tumour, and that it is in a State of Suppuration.

§. 169. In theſe Caſes, §. 168. we muſt

not endeavour to diſcuſs the obſtructing Humours, but try, by proper Application, to aſſuage the Pain, and perfect the Suppuration; for when the Tumour is come to ſuch a State, this is the only rational and proper Method of treating the Patient, and there can be no entire Freedom from Pain, till the Impoſthumation breaks; but then generally comes the deſired Eaſe.

§. 170. When the Pain is attended with a ſuppurating Tumour, the following Remedies may be uſeful.

℞ *Ficuum ping.* ℥ii. *Micæ Panis albæ. Fol. Malvæ, ana* ℥i. *Coq. cum Aq. puræ q. ſ. ad debitam conſiſtentiam; dein piſtentur in Mortario marmoreo cum Croci Pulv.* ℈i. *Ol. Olivar.* ℥i. *Ol. Abſinth. chym. gut.* x. *& f.* CATAPLASMA: cujus uncia una ſuper Pannum linteum ſatis duplicatum parti affectæ tepidè applicetur, & octavâ quâque horâ repetatur Applicatio, quamdiu opus fuerit. Vel,

℞ *Cæpe, cum Sem. Cymini Pulv.* ℈i. *Croci pulv.* ℈ſs. *ſub Cineribus aſſatum, N°* i. *Ol. Anethi* ʒi. *vel* ʒii. *Contundantur & f.* CATAPLASMA ad uſum eundem.

§. 171. If the Pain be recent, that is but of a very few Hours Continuance, one or other of the following Remedies may be ſufficient.

℞ *Ol. Olivar.* ℥ſs. cujus guttæ aliquot in aurem affectam tepidè immittentur. Vel,

℞ *Ol. Olivar.* ʒii. *Ol. Succini gut.* iv. *& f.* MISTURA ad eundem uſum. Vel,

℞ *Mucilag. tenuis Rad. Althææ. Lactis rec. ana* ℥ſs. *& f.* MISTURA eodem modo applicanda.

CHAP. VIII.

CHAP. VIII.

Containing an Account of the Palpitation *of the* Heart, *as to its Cauſes,* curative Indications, *and Methods of Cure; illuſtrated with ſome ſuitable* Hiſtories.

§. 172. II. I Proceed now to conſider the PAINFUL Diſtempers of the *Thorax*. The moſt frequent of theſe are the following, *viz.*

1. *The Palpitation of the Heart.*
2. *Pain in the Breaſt.*
3. *Pain in the Side.*
4. *Pain in the Back above the Diaphragm.* And
5. *Pain in the Shoulder.*

§. 173. I ſhall obſerve a few Things of each of theſe, §. 172. and begin with the firſt of them, *viz.*

1. The PALPITATION of the HEART. This is a very uneaſy, violent, and painful Motion of the Heart, both in its *Syſtole*, and *Diaſtole*. The Contractions and Dilatations

latations of the Heart are ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs frequent than in Health; but always with a greater, and ſometimes an unequal Force.

§. 174. This Diſeaſe admits of a great Variety of Degrees; and this deſerves Notice, that ſometimes it is hardly perceived by the Pulſe in the Wriſt, tho' it be very troubleſome, when we may plainly feel it by laying one's Hand on the Region of the Heart; and may alſo diſcern it by the very viſible, and unuſual Motion of the Breaſt.

§. 175. The proximate Cauſes moſt frequently are, in my Opinion, viſcid, and acrid Humours in the Blood, which paſſing thro' the Heart, ſtimulate it to more forcible Contractions; or an *Acrimony* in the Fluid contain'd in the *Pericardium*, and there acting as a *Stimulus*.

§. 176. The curative Indication are here to free the Blood from acrid, viſcid, and ſtimulating Humours.

HISTORY XVI.

§. 177. *December* 20. 1728, having been ſent for, I viſited Mr. JOHN CARTER, a Surgeon,

Surgeon, at *Witham* in *Eſſex*, aged about 26 Years. I found him labouring under a *violent Palpitation of the Heart*, attended with a great *Difficulty of Breathing*, and a tickling *Cough*. His Pulſe was very intermitting; and ſometimes very ſtrong, and at other Times very weak; and as unequal in the Times, as in the Force of the Pulſations.

§. 178. He told me that he had been taken with an uncommon Diſorder, which for ſeveral Weeks increaſed on him; that his firſt Complaint was a Loſs of Appetite, attended with *ſick*, and *faint Fits*, tho' ſhort; and a *tickling Cough*, which in the Night frequently waked him out of Sleep; which Symptoms continued, and at laſt were attended with the Palpitation of his Heart, and Difficulty of Breathing beforemention'd, §. 177. I preſcribed for him as follows.

Mittatur ſanguis è Brachio ad ℥xii. quamprimum.

℞ *Camphor. pulv.* ℈ſs. *Sp. Lavendul. c.* ʒii. *optimè miſceantur, dein adde Tinct. Caſtor. Carminativ. Sp. Nitri dulc. ana* ʒi. *& f.* MISTURA *cardiaca*, cujus capiat gut. 40. pro re natâ in Hauſt. Vini alb. & Aq. font. miſt.

℞ *Rad. ſerpentar. virg.* ʒſs. *Nuc. Moſcat.* ℈ſs. *Cinnab. Nativ.* ℈i. *Milleped. ppt.* ℈ii. *Caſtor. Ruſſiæ, Croci, Anglic.*

Anglic. ana ℈ss. *Camphor. gr.* v. *Balſam. Tolu.* ʒss. *Balſam. Peru. q. ſ. M. f. Maſſa Pilul. & è ſingulis Maſſæ Drachmis formentur* PILULÆ N° ix. quarum capiat iv. quartis vel ſextis horis.

§. 179. He preſently found Relief in the Uſe of theſe Remedies. The Palpitation of his Heart, and Difficulty of Breathing, were immediately and greatly abated, and every Day ſenſibly diminiſhed, and his Cough became leſs frequent and leſs violent. By *December* the 27th he was quite free from the Palpitation of his Heart. The Medicines agreeing well, and proving ſo beneficial to him, thro' the Bleſſing of God, I did not think it proper to make any Alteration in them, but adviſed him to continue the Uſe of them ſo long as they did him Service, and he wanted them.

§. 180. He afterwards inform'd me, that he believed it might be a Month he uſed the Medicines before all his Complaints were quite eradicated.

§. 181. I will only add, that the Way of preparing the *Tinct. Caſtorei carminativa* may be ſeen in the *Appendix* to my *Treatiſe of the Small Pox*, N° 14.

HISTORY

HISTORY XVII.

§. 182. *April* 14. 1733, being ſent for, I viſited E— B——, Eſq; a young Gentleman, near 25 Years old. He told me, that for the four laſt Years he had a very broken State of Health; he complain'd that he often had a *Palpitation of his Heart*, and eſpecially when he was in Bed, and when he walk'd: When he walk'd, he ſaid, with the Beating of his Heart, it ſeem'd to him as if he had a great Weight on it, and a Pulſe all over him; he complain'd likewiſe that he was often much afflicted with a *Pain in his Head*; and that when he had it, it was ſo violent, that (as he expreſs'd it) he knew not whether he walk'd upon his Head, or his Heels. He had frequent *Tremours*, and ſometimes *Twitchings* in his *Arms* and *Thighs*; and his *Spirits exceeding low*, except ſome ſhort Intervals. He complain'd alſo that he had frequent *Pains*, and *Wearineſs* in his Legs, as if there was no Life in them; that he had a *Dimneſs before his Eyes*, and a *Difficulty of Breathing* at Times; that his Tongue was always

always *white*, and that he was ſometimes very *cold*, and ſometimes very *hot*; that he ſlept badly, except after Exerciſe; that his *Urine* was generally *pale*, except after Riding; that he went to Stool every Day, and ſometimes twice, and that his Stools were commonly looſe. He told me he had drank the *Spaw* Water the laſt three Weeks, and had a pretty good Appetite to Food ſince he uſed them. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Sal. Martis Riverii gr.* iii. *Sal. Prunell. gr.* vii. *Rad. Gentian.* ℈ſs. *Camphor. gr.* iii. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & Veſperi & Manè ſumendus, ſuperbibendo unum Hauſt. ſequentium.

℞ *Aq. Cinnam. hordeat.* ℥viſs. *Aq. Cinnam. fort.* ℥vi. *Sp. Lavendul. comp.* ℥ii. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* 40. *Syr. Balſamic.* ℥ſs. *& f.* MISTURA in iv. Hauſt. dividenda.

℞ *Aq. Cinnam. hordeat. Aq. Pæon. comp. ana* ℥i. *Gas Sulphur. recentèr ppt.* ℥ii. *Sp. Lavendul. comp. gut.* 60. *Sacchar. albiſſ. q. ſ. ad ſaporem gratum. M. f.* JULAPIUM, de quo capiat Cochl. i. vel ii. in Hauſtu largo Aq. puræ, ut opus fuerit, contra Languores.

§. 183. *April* 17. I viſited him again; he told me that he had taken the Medicines I had preſcribed for him, (§. 182.) according to my Directions; that the *Pain of the Head* was very much abated; that he had not thoſe

thoſe *Twitchings* in his Arms and Thighs he complain'd of; nor ſuch frequent *Tremours* as he had before; that the *Palpitation of his Heart* was not ſo frequent, nor ſo violent; that now he had no Wearineſs in his Legs; that he ſlept a great deal better; that his Urine was not ſo pale; that he went to Stool once every Day, and not ſo looſe; that his Spirits were much better; that he had not been ſo chearful and well ſince his Return from *Montpelier* into *England*, which was three Years before. His Pulſe was regular, of a good Strength, and not ſo quick as when I firſt ſaw him. I preſcribed for him as follows.

Pergat in uſu Boli & Hauſt. die April. 14° præſcript. ut anteà.

℞ *Aq. Cinnam. hord.* ℥i. *Aq. Cinnam. fort.* ℥vi. *Sp. Lavendul. comp.* ℥ii. *Gas Sulphur. rec. ppt.* ℥iſs. *Syr. Balſamic* ℥ſs. *M. f.* Julapium *cardiacum*, de quo Coch. i. vel ii. per ſe vel cum Hauſt. Aq. fontan. in Languoribus, & Reſpirationis difficultatibus.

§. 184. *April* 23. I viſited him again, when he told me that he was more free from the *Head-ach* than he had been for the five laſt Years preceding the Uſe of the Medicines I had adviſed; that his Spirits were better,

better, and his Mind more chearful, and that he had not thoſe Confuſions of Spirits, which he uſed to have; that he was free from thoſe Viciſſitudes of *Heat* and *Cold*, which he had, before he ſent for me; that he had not had above five or ſix *Twitchings*, ſince he came under my Care. He likewiſe ſaid that he was leſs troubled with the *Palpitation of the Heart*, excepting that the *Saturday* Night before, when he was in Bed, after riding pretty much that Day, he had a Fit of it, which was pretty violent for a little While: His *Tremours* had left him, and his Appetite and Digeſtion, he ſaid, were good. I preſcribed for him as follows.

Perſiſtat in uſu *Boli & Hauſt.* die Aprilis 14° præſcript. & *Julapii* die Aprilis 17° præſcript.

℞ *Rad. Enulæ camp. Camphor. ana* ʒi. *Ol. Nuc. Moſcat. Ol. Menth. ana gut.* vii. *M. f.* PULVIS, dein cum Bombice, & Panno linteo formetur, ut artis eſt, Culcitra Cordis Scrobiculo applicanda.

℞ *Camphor.* ℈ſs. *Sp. Lavendul. comp. Aq. Hungaric. ana* ʒiſs. *Aceti diſtillat.* ʒi. *M. f.* FOTUS *cephalicus*, quo Nares & Tempora, ſi redierit Capitis dolor, foveantur.

§. 185. *May* 2. I viſited him again, when he inform'd me, that *April* 29. he walk'd in

in *Kenſington* Gardens from Six o'Clock in the Evening till between Eight and Nine, only in a Silk Coat and Silk Waiſtcoat, and afterwards found he had taken Cold, and had ſome Return of his *Tremours*, and ſomewhat of the *Palpitation* of his Heart; but was otherwiſe pretty well. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Rad. Gentian.* ℈ſs. *Sal. Prunell. gr.* vii *Sal. Martis. Riverii, Flor. Sulphur. Camphor. ana gr.* iii. *Balſ. ò Mechâ gut.* v. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* Bolus inaurandus, & Veſperi & Manè ſumendus, ſuperbibendo unum Hauſt. ſequentium.

℞ *Aq. Cinnam. hord.* ℥vii. *Aq. Cinnam. fort. Sp. Lavendul. comp. ana* ℥ii. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* 40. *Syr. Balſamic.* ℥ſs. *& f.* Mistura in Hauſt. iv. dividenda.

§. 186. *May* 7. I viſited him again, when he told me that his Cold was better; that his Water was of a natural Colour; that he ſlept well, and had a good Appetite; but that he had ſomething of the *Head-ach* at Times. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Rad. Gentian.* ℈ſs. *Sal. Martis Riverii, Camphor, Croci, ana gr.* iii. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* Bolus inaurandus, & bis in die ſumendus, ſuperbibendo unum Hauſt. ſeq.

℞ *Cortic. Peru. opt.* ℥vi. *Rad. Zedoar.* ℥ii. *Aq. fontan. bullientis q. ſ. Stent in Digeſtione fervidâ & clausâ per*

horas iv. *Dein Liquoris colati* ℥vi. *adde Aq. Cinnam. fort.* ℥iſs. *Sp. Lavendul. c.* ℥ii. *M. f.* APOZEME in Hauſt. iv. dividendum.

℞ *Camphor.* ℈ſs. *Sp. Lavendul. c. Aq. Hungaric. ana* ℥ii. *M. pro* FOTU *cephalica*, quo Nucha, & Nares, & Cranii Suturæ, ut opus fuerit, foveantur.

§. 187. *May* 14. I viſited him again, and found him free from his Diſorders, and therefore took my Leave of him.

CHAP. VIII.

CHAP. VIII.

Containing an Account of Pains *in the* Breaſt, Side, *and* Back *above the Diaphragm; and likewiſe of thoſe in the* Shoulders, *as to their Cauſes, curative Indications, and Method of Cure, with ſome* Hiſtories.

§. 188. 2. THE PAIN in the BREAST, or Cheſt, is a Malady, which pretty often occurs. By the Breaſt I mean the anterior Part of the *Thorax*, incluſive of the Muſcles, Membranes, and Forepart of the Ribs.

§. 189. Theſe Pains are either *dull*, and heavy, or *acute*, and pungent.

§. 190. 1. The PAINS which are *dull* and heavy, may be of different Degrees; and ſometimes the Patient only complains of an uneaſy Straitneſs croſs his Cheſt: In Caſes of this Kind, the Action of the Muſcles in Reſpiration is generally perform'd with ſome Difficulty, in Proportion to the

Degree of the Pain or Straitneſs that afflicts them.

§. 191. Theſe Pains, §. 190, commonly ariſe from an obſtructed or difficult Paſſing of the Fluids thro' the Veſſels of the Part affected, owing to a Glewineſs or *Viſcidity* of them, as the antecedent Cauſe.

§. 192. The curative Indication is to remove the viſcid Quality of the animal Fluids, and render the Circulation thro' their Veſſels eaſier. *Vid.* §. 39.

§. 193. 2. If the Pains are very *acute*, and pungent, they uſually are the Effects of ſome *acrid Particles*, brought to immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves affected.

§. 194. The curative Indications, when the Pains are of this Sort, §. 193, are to diſlodge, or remove from Contact with the Nerves the ſtimulating Particles, and to correct the Acrimony of the Blood, §. 41.

§. 195. 3. The PAINS which are felt in the SIDE above the Diaphragm, come next into our Conſideration. Theſe happen ſometimes in the *right*, and ſometimes in the *left* Side of the Body; ſometimes in the external Muſcles, where they frequently are *ſpaſmodic*; and thoſe which are ſuch, may be under-

underſtood, as to their Cauſes, and curative Indications from what will be ſaid under the Title of *Cramps*.

§. 196. Sometimes they happen in the intercoſtal Membrane, and then reſemble *pleuritic* Pains: But even then there is this Difference, *viz.* that under pluritic Pains, there are Obſtructions in capillary ſanguine Arteries, and an Inflammation of the Parts affected with a moſt acute Fever; whereas the Pains under our preſent Notice have neither Inflammation, nor Fever attending them.

§. 197. The Diſtribution of theſe Pains, their Cauſes, curative Indications, and Remedies are the ſame with thoſe in painful Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, §. 189, *ad* §. 194.

§. 198. Suitable *Fomentations*, and *Liniments* applied warm to the Parts affected, often relieve Patients afflicted with theſe Diſtempers.

§. 199. 4. PAIN in the *Back* above the Diaphragm is another Malady of the containing Parts of the *Thorax*. This happens either in the muſcular Parts of the Back, or in the *Perioſteum* of the Vertebres of the Spine, or in the poſterior Part of the *Pleura*, or intercoſtal Membrane.

§. 200. The Cauſes, curative Indications, and Remedies, are the ſame as in the foregoing Diſeaſes, §. 195.

§. 201. 5. PAIN in the Shoulder, that is, in the Joint between the *Scapula*, and the *Os Humeri*, has the ſame Cauſes and curative Indications, and requires the ſame Remedies as the *rheumatick* Pains of the Limbs; an Account of which may be ſeen in their proper Place.

HISTORY XVIII.

§. 202. *Jan.* 28, 1735-6, in the Morning, Mr. M---L, Oilman, aged about 44 Years, came to me for Advice: He complain'd that he had been for ſome Weeks troubled with a *great Pain in his Side*, which grew worſe, and hinder'd his Sleeping. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti gr.* xv. *Sal. Succini vol. Camphor. ana gr.* v. *Syr. de Althæ. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & immediate ſumendus, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum largum Aquæ puræ cum aliquantillo Vini mont. miſtæ, & cum Saccharo albo parum edulcatæ.

℞ *Maſſ. Pil. Matthæi. Sperma Ceti, ana* ℈ſs. *Sal. Succini vol. Camphoræ, ana gr.* iii. *Syr. de Althæ. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & horâ decubitus ſumendus, tepidè

tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino mont. ppti.

℞ *Balſam. Capiv* ʒi. *Diſſolv. cum Vitelli Ovi* ʒiij. *Dein adde Syr. Balſamic.* ʒi. *Aq. Pulegii* ʒiiſs. *& f.* MISTURA, cujus cap. Cochl. i. largum bis in die.

℞ *Sp. Vini Camphorat. Tinct. Succini, ana* ʒii. *Aceti opt.* ʒiijſs. *M. pro* FOTU, quo pars affecta, bis in die, tepidè foveatur.

§. 203. *Jan.* 30. in the Forenoon I viſited him, and found him much better; and preſcribed for him the following Remedies; and order'd, that after he had taken the *Boluſſes* this Day preſcribed, he ſhould every Morning take two Spoonfuls of the Mixture made with the *Balſam. Capiv. &c.* faſting, and twenty or thirty Drops *Sp. C. C.* two or three Times a Day, in a Diſh of Chamomile Flower Tea, and embrocate his Side with the *Foment* in the Mornings, and to uſe the *Liniment* at Night; and in two or three Days he became quite free from his Pains.

℞ *Antimon. diaphor.* ∂ſs. *Rad. Serpentar. virg. Sal. Succini vol. Coccinell. ana gr.* v. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & horâ quartâ pomeridianâ ſumendus, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.

℞ *Maſſ. Pil. Matthæi* ℈ſs. *Rad. Serpentar. virg. Sal. Succini vol. Camphor. ana gr.* v. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & horâ decubitus ſumendus, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino mont. ppti.

℞ *Ol. Olivar.* ℥ii. *Ol. Carui chym. gut.* x. *M. f.* LINIMENTUM, quo pars affecta, omni nocte per horæ quadrantem tepidè inungatur,

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HISTORY XIX.

§. 204. *Oct.* 15. 1735. Mr. JOSHUA BARDWELL, aged 36 Years, came to me for Advice: He complain'd that for two, or three Years he had been afflicted almoſt every Day with a *violent Pain*, beginning in his *Back* under his *left Shoulder*, and ſhooting forward into his *left Breaſt*; which continued ſometimes two or three Hours, and ſometimes but a Quarter of an Hour; but that it had been much worſe for the laſt two Months. His *Urine*, he ſaid, was very high-colour'd, like ſtrong Beer, eſpecially when he had the Pain.

§. 205. I preſcribed the following Medicines for him, in the Uſe of which he ſoon

ſoon became perfectly free from his Complaints.

℞ *Balſam. Capiv.* ℥i. cujus cap. gut. xx. Veſperi & Manè cum aliquantillo Pulv. Sacchari albi miſtas, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Rad. Bardanæ majoris pptæ.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈iv. *Camphor.* ℈ii. *Myrrh.* ʒii. *Syr. Croci q. ſ. M. f.* PILULÆ *N°* 48. *cum Flor. Sulphur. involvantur*, quarum cap. iv. horâ unâ ante prandium, & cœnam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ ſupra præſcriptæ.

CHAP. IX.

CHAP. IX.

Containing an Account of Pains *in the* Stomach *and* Bowels, *as to their Cauſes, and curative Indications, with the* Conſideration *of divers* Matters *ſubſervient to a right Underſtanding of theſe* Painful Diſtempers.

§. 205. III. I Am in the next Place to conſider the PAINFUL DISTEMPERS of the *Abdomen:* Theſe affect either the internal, and contained, or the external and containing Parts of it. I ſhall firſt treat of the internal painful Diſeaſes, and begin with thoſe of the *Stomach*, and *Bowels*.

§. 206. PAINS in the *Stomach*, and *Bowels* are produced, either,

I. By thoſe Cauſes, which occaſion *too great Preſſures* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected; the moſt frequent Cauſes of which are, either,

1. *Viſcid*

1. *Viſcid Humours* in the Blood; or,

2. *Elaſtick Air* in the Cavity of the Stomach, or of the Bowels.

§. 207. 1. VISCID HUMOURS in the Blood, or Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation may produce Pains in the Stomach and Bowels. *Vid.* §. 17. N° 1.

§. 208. PAINS of the *Stomach*, which reſults from theſe Cauſes, §. 207. generally are not only violent, but *permanent*, attended with *Vomitings*, and follow'd with an *acute Fever*; which are SIGNS that the Part affected is inflamed.

§. 209. The general curative Indications in Diſeaſes of this Kind, §. 207. have been already taken Notice of, § 39. Regard muſt be had both to the Part *inflamed*, and to the *viſcid* Quality of the Blood.

1. As to the *Part inflamed*, the right Intentions of Cure are to dilute and thin the obſtructing Humours, and relax the Coats of the obſtructed Veſſels; by which Means, if uſed ſoon enough, the Obſtructions may, with the divine Bleſſing, be removed, an eaſy Circulation of the Fluids obtain'd, and a Period to the painful Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the Nerves: And to theſe Purpoſes *Barley Water*, a mucilaginous *Decoction*

coction of *Marſh-mallow Roots* or *Leaves*, or of common *Mallow Leaves* made with *Water Gruel*; *Linſeed Tea*, and ſuch-like emollient Drinks, as well as emollient and attenuating Medicines, may very much conduce.

2. As to the *viſcid Quality* of the Blood, this may be alter'd and deſtroy'd by ſuch Remedies as are preſcribed in the Hiſtories of painful Diſeaſes of this Sort, *viz.* Hiſt. XX. XXI.

§. 210. 2. PAINFUL PRESSURES againſt the Extremities of the Nerves in the *Stomach* and *Bowels* likewiſe may be made by ELASTICK AIR, or *Wind*, §. 17. N° 4.

§. 211. It may be of Uſe, if we can find out by what Ways or Means it comes to paſs, that there happen in the Stomach or Bowels, Quantities of *elaſtick Air* ſufficient to make painful Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the Nerves; and it may conduce to the forming right Notions of this Matter, if the following Propoſitions be duly conſider'd, *viz.*

Prop. 1. *That* elaſtick Air, *or Wind, may be tranſmitted from the Blood in the meſenterick Arteries, thro' the lymphatick Veſſels,*

Veſſels, and miliary Glands. into the Cavity of the Stomach, *and* Bowels.

The Truth of this Propoſition will appear, if we conſider, that as there are great Quantities of Air in ſolid Subſtances, whoſe Parts are very cloſe and compact, as in *Marble*, *Alabaſter*, &c. and which is eaſily ſeparable from them, as I have found by Experiments made by the Juice of Limons, related to the ROYAL SOCIETY: So it ſeems reaſonable to think, that in Fluid Subſtances, where the *Interſtitia* are larger, there may be greater Quantities of Air; and conſequently, that in the Blood and Lymph, and in every ſecreted Humour of the animal Body, there is elaſtick Air; and we may well imagine, that as the Humours ſecreted into the Stomach and Bowels may ſometimes abound more with Air, or be more flatulent than at other Times, ſo in the Cavity of theſe *Viſcera* (where there is more Space, and leſs Compreſſion than in the minute Tubes from which they came) the Particles of Air may expand themſelves, or exert their natural Elaſticity: Beſides, theſe ſecreted, digeſtive Humours may ſometimes derive from the Blood ſuch Qualities, that

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in ſome Sorts of Aliment they may produce a Fermentation, or generate much Air; like Baum, or Yeaſt, which, tho' it will not ferment with Water, yet will do ſo with Wort of *Malt*, *Moloſſes*, &c.

§. 212. The Truth of the Propoſition, §. 211, will, I think, be yet more evident from ſome of the Experiments made by Dr. *Hales*. He ſays, "tho' Air when blown "in at the *Aorta*, will not thence enter "the Cavity of the Guts, [that is, *per ſe*] "yet it will paſs thither when it lays in a "latent State in the Interſtices of a Liquor: "For having cut aſunder in two Places a "Dog's Gut, at the Diſtance of two Feet "Length, I waſhed that Piece of Gut clean, "by paſſing of warm Water thro' it; then "tying up each End of it, new *frothy* "*Small Beer* which was Blood-warm, "flowed from a perpendicular Height of "4 † ½ Feet thro' the deſcending *Aorta*, and "thence after ſome Time, in conſiderable "Quantities into the Stomach and Guts. "I found a Quantity of it equal to two cu-"bic Inches in the Piece of Gut, which "was waſhed and tied up at each End; it "was turbid and of a tawny Colour like

"the

" the Grounds of Beer. When I warmed " this again over the Fire, freſh Froth aroſe " on the Top of it: An Argument that the " flatulent Air generated in the Stomach " and Bowels, may not ariſe wholly from " flatulent Food, or ſome Irregularity in the " Digeſtion of it; but that it may in Part " alſo ariſe from too flatulently diſpoſed " Secretions that are made into the Sto- " mach and Guts, from the Glands of thoſe " *Viſcera*. If therefore there be at any " Time Air in the Blood-veſſels, it may, by " being firſt reſorbed into the Blood, be by " that Means diſcharged from it in theſe " plentiful Secretions.' *Vid.* Dr. HALE's " *Hæmaſtaticks*, p. 140, 141.

§. 214. Theſe Experiments (§. 213.) prove, that Air in the Interſtices of a Fluid may be tranſmitted from the ſanguine Arteries into the Cavity of the Stomach and Bowels, which evinces the Truth of the Propoſition, §. 212.

Corollary 1. From the Propoſition, §. 211. it ſeems reaſonable to infer, *that* Air *may paſs into the Blood with the Chyle thro' the* lacteal Veſſels: 1. Becauſe theſe Veſſels are larger than many of thoſe Secreting *Tubuli*, which

which tranſmit Humours from the Blood in the meſenterick Arteries into the Cavity of the Stomach, and Bowels. 2. Becauſe of the ſeveral Reaſons there are to think, there is more Air in the Interſtices of the Contents of the Stomach, and in the Interſtices of the Chyle, than in any other Liquid contain'd in the human Body.

Corollary 2. Therefore *a too flatulent Chyle may occaſion a too flatulent Blood*; or too much Air to be in the Blood: Which may be one Cauſe of thoſe, ſeemingly at leaſt, *rheumatick Pains*, which happen to Perſons upon their becoming warm in Bed; the Heat rarifying the Air in the Blood, may occaſion the Particles of it to expand themſelves, and to make painful Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the Nerves in the Coats of thoſe capillary ſanguine Arteries, where the Pains are felt: And it is obſervable, that theſe Pains ſeldom happen, but in Bodies where the Blood is poor and watery, and the Coheſion of its Parts is weak.

Corollary 3. From the preceeding Corollaries it ſeems reaſonable to apprehend, that the *moving Pains*, which ſome Perſons feel one Minute in this Part of the Body, and in

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a few Minutes after in another Part diſtant, may be occaſion'd by *Air* or Wind in the Blood, carried thither in the Interſtices of a flatulent Chyle.

§. 214. Prop. 2. *Great Quantities of* elaſtick Air *are generated in the Solution of animal and vegetable Subſtances* (a). The Truth of this Propoſition is evident from many of the Experiments made by Dr. *Hales*, and related in his *Statical Eſſays*, Vol. I. and from this the *Doctor* very rationally infers another Propoſition, viz.

§. 215. Prop. 3. *That a great deal* (*that is of* elaſtick Air) *does conſtantly ariſe from the diſſolving of* theſe [*I ſuppoſe the Particle ſhould have been* the] *Aliments in the Stomach and Bowels, which Diſſolution it* [that is, the Air] *greatly promotes* (b). Some of the elaſtick Air, the *Doctor* well obſerves, may be abſorbed again by the *Fumes* which ariſe from the Aliments.

§. 216. He ſays further, "Thus we ſee, "that the Variety of Mixtures in the Sto- "mach appear ſometimes to *generate*, and "ſometimes to *abſorb* Air; that is, there

(a) *Vid. Dr.* Hales's *Statical Eſſays, Vol.* I. *p.* 309.
(b) *Vid. ibid.*

" is ſometimes more generated than ab-
" ſorbed, and ſometimes an equal Quan-
" tity, and ſometimes leſs, according to the
" Proportion the generating Power of the
" diſſolving Aliments bears to the abſorb-
" ing Power of the Fumes, which ariſe
" from them. In a truly kind Digeſtion,
" the generating Power exceeds the abſorb-
" ing Power but a little: But whenever the
" Digeſtion deviates in ſome Degree from
" this natural State, to generate a greater
" Proportion of elaſtick Air, then we are
" troubled more or leſs with diſtending
" *Flatus* (a).

§. 217. Our IDEAS of *generating* and *reſorbing*, or *abſorbing* Air, it may be, are not duly clear and adequate; but I apprehend, that the Air ſaid to be *generated*, was pre-exiſtent at leaſt in one of the Subſtances mixed together; and that this Generation of Air is only a diſuniting the Particles of it from that Subſtance in which they before exiſted, by the Action of the other Subſtance; and upon which Diſunion it is, that thoſe Particles of Air exert their Elaſticity; which was always in them, but reſtrained

(a) *Vid. Dr.* Hales's *Statical Eſſays, Vol.* I. *p.* 310.

reſtrained by their Coheſion with the Subſtance to which they adhered: And by the *reſorbing*, or *abſorbing* Air, I underſtand nothing elſe, than its Particles being ſo attracted by, and ſo cloſely united to the Parts of ſome other Subſtance, as not to be capable of exerting any Elaſticity. However, it is certain, that as by the Mixture of ſome Subſtances, Quantities of Air may be brought into a State of *Activity*, ſo, by the Mixture of other Subſtances, Quantities of elaſtick Air may be reduced into an *inactive* State.

§. 218. Theſe ſeveral Ways therefore *elaſtick Air* may happen to be in the *Stomach*, or Bowels, in too great Quantities, *viz.* 1. By too flatulent Secretions into them, derived from a too flatulent Blood, §. 211. 2. By the incidental Mixture of ſome different Subſtances in the Stomach, taken as Aliment, either liquid or ſolid, (§. 214, 215.) For which Reaſon, Perſons will do well to avoid thoſe *Eatables* and *Drinkables*, from which they have obſerved uneaſy *Flatus*'s to ariſe in their Stomach or Bowels.

§. 219. The *curative Indications* in flatulent Pains have been already noted, toge-

ther with their diagnoſtick Signs, §. 40. only here I would add another *diagnoſtick* Sign, by which theſe Diſtempers may be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe which reſult from other Cauſes, *viz.* that the Pain in theſe is commonly more *general,* and extenſive, Air preſſing *quaqua verſum.*

§. 220. As for Medicines in theſe flatulent Diſtempers, (§. 210, 218.) thoſe that will abſorb Air, or bring the Particles of it from their elaſtick into a fixed, inactive State, are the proper Remedies.

§. 221. I may add, that I have obſerved in the Courſe of my Practice, Liquors made *hot* over the Fire, and drank as hot as the Patient could without ſupping and blowing, to afford a ſenſible Relief, which, when taken *cold,* availed nothing; and therefore for Perſons under flatulent Diſorders of the Stomach, or Bowels, I have order'd, and with manifeſt Advantage, their *Juleps,* and other *liquid* Medicines, to be firſt made very warm, and then taken; or if *ſolid,* to be waſhed down with a Draught of ſome warm Liquor. Whether the Particles of the Medicines thus managed do more powerfully attract and abſorb the Particles of the elaſtick

elaſtick Air, and bring them into a State of Inactivity, or not, I will not diſpute; but the Benefit of the Method, however produced, may be a Motive to uſe it.

§. 222. II. PAINS in the *Stomach*, and *Bowels*, are often produced by ACRID PARTICLES brought to *immediate Contact* with the Extremities of the Nerves affected, §. 19.

§. 223. There are ſeveral Things relating to this Matter, which deſerve Conſideration and Remembrance, *viz.*

I. The different WAYS by which acrid Particles may come to an immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves ſituated in Coats of the Stomach and Bowels.

II. The different, general KINDS of *acrid Particles*, which may be productive of Pain in theſe *Viſcera*.

§. 224. I. I deſire it may be remember'd, that there are three Ways by which *acrid Particles* may come to an immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves ſituated in the Coats of the *Stomach*, and *Bowels*, viz.

1. By being ſecreted from the Blood, and brought to the covering Membrane of the Superficies of the Part affected, and being

too bulky to paſs thro' the Pores of it, are, by the Acceſſion of other ſuch-like Particles, thruſt to an immediate Contact with the Extremities of the adjacent Nerves, in a Manner ſimilar to the Production of ſmall Puſtles or Pimples on the external Superficies of the Body. *Vid.* §. 20, 21.

§. 225. Here let me obſerve, that Pains produced in this Manner, §. 224. are *not ſo eaſily*, or ſoon removed as thoſe which are excited by acrid Humours lodging in the Cavity of the Stomach, or Bowels; becauſe not ſo eaſily diluted, or diſlodged, as they may be; and when Pain is not attended with any Symptom of Flatulency, or of an Inflammation of the Part affected, and yet is *permanent*, not readily yielding to alterative, or diluent Remedies, we have then Reaſon to apprehend, that the Cauſe productive of it, were acrid Particles brought to immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves by the Way now aſſigned, §. 224.

§. 226. 2. By ſtriking thro' the covering Membrane of that Part of the Superficies of the *Stomach*, or *Bowels*, where the Pain is perceived. This is the Caſe, both when Pain is produced by acrid Humours ſecreted from

from the Blood, and tranſmitted into the Cavity of thoſe *Viſcera*; and when it is produced by acrid Particles received into the Stomach with the *Ingeſta*, the Things eaten, or drank.

§. 227. 3. By Means of ſome *Corroſion* of the Membrane, which covers the Extremities of the Nerves, §. 22, 23, 24.

§. 228. II. The different general KINDS of *acrid Particles*, which may be productive of Pains in the Stomach, and Bowels, are two, *viz.* 1. Thoſe which are of an *alcaline*, and 2. thoſe of an *acid* Nature, or Quality.

§. 229. 1. The firſt general Kind of *acrid Particles*, which may be brought to immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves, are of an *alcaline* Nature.

§. 230. Here I ſhall lay down a Propoſition, which well deſerves not only Notice, but much Conſideration by thoſe who are ſtudying Medicine, on the Account of its Truth, and of thoſe many important Rules of Conduct in the Practice of Phyſick, which are deducible from it. It is this, *viz.*

Prop. *That all the* acrid Particles *ſecre-*

ted or excreted from the Blood in any Part of the Body, are of an alcaline *Quality.*

§. 231. That I may not be miſtaken, I deſire it may be obſerved, that by the Term *alcaline* in the Propoſition, I mean that Quality in *acrid Particles*, which is the Occaſion of Fermentation, when mixed with liquid Subſtances of an acid Nature. There may be many different Sorts of alcaline Particles, as there are of acid Particles, both of the vegetable and chymical Kind; and there may be Particles of *Salt* in the Fluids, and Solids of human Bodies of a *neutral* Nature; that is, properly ſpeaking, neither *alcaline*, nor *acid:* ſuch Salts for ought I know, may be mixed with the alcaline Salts, which enter the Compoſition of the *Calculi* in the Kidneys and Bladders of Men; and alſo with the alcaline Salts extracted, by chymical *Analyſis*, from the Blood, and from the ſolid Parts of human Bodies; and if there are ſuch, then thoſe animal Salts are Compounds of different Kinds of Salt; but then the Queſtion is, whether the predominant Quality of theſe Compounds be of an *alcaline* Nature? I ſhall endeavour to ſhew that they are; and therefore proceed.

§. 232.

§. 232. The Truth of this Propoſition, §. 230, will appear, if we conſider a few Things, *viz.*

1. That no *acid* Particles have ever been found exiſtent in the Blood, or have ever been ſeparated from it by any chymical Proceſs whatever: Conſequently that no *acid* Particles ever exiſt in the Blood. And if this be Fact, we may juſtly infer, that the acrid Particles ſecreted, or excreted from the Blood are not of an *acid* Nature.

2. That the acrid Particles ſeparated or extracted from the Blood by chymical *Analyſis*, have been proved to be of an alcaline Nature. The ſaline, or acrid Particles, which, with Particles of Air, make up almoſt the whole Subſtance of the human *Calculus*, whether in the Kidneys, or Bladder, have been by Experiments proved to be *alcaline*; ſo the *gouty* Humours excreted to the Joints have been proved to have the ſame Quality. *Vid.* §. 234. *infra.*

§. 233. The GOUTY HUMOUR conſiſts of *ſaline, acrid,* or corroding Particles of an *alcaline* Nature mixed with ſome hard, or earthy Particles excreted from the Blood with the Lymph.

§. 234.

§. 234. This is evident from the Experiments of *Sign. Michele Pinelli.* He ſays, " I have found by chymical Proceſſes, that " the ſolid Subſtance of human Bones, and " the circumambient Parts, is compoſed of " *Phlegm, Oil,* an *alcaline volatile Salt,* " and a little *Earth.* The ſame Principles " I have alſo conſtantly diſcover'd in the " Blood, and all the other Fluids, which " are ſecreted from it, as well as the other " ſolid Parts, with this Difference only, that " there is more Phlegm, and leſs Oil and " volatile Salt in the Fluids, than may be " extracted from the Solids. Carrying " theſe Experiments ſtill further, and en- " deavouring to extract *viâ humidâ,* as the " Chymiſts call it, the Salts from the *Ex-* " *crements* in the Stomach and Inteſtines, " I have conſtantly found a *Salt* not unlike " Sea-Salt, and appearing upon Examina- " tion to be a perfect *Acid.* And yet, with " all poſſible Art and Carefulneſs whatever, " nothing of this *acid Salt* could ever be " obtain'd from all the other *ſolid* or *fluid* " Parts of the Body. Hence it appears how " much thoſe muſt be miſtaken, who have " hitherto aſſerted, that the Cauſe of the

Gout

" GOUT is a *coagulating Acid* exiſting in " the Blood, ſince nothing of an Acid is " found in any Part of the Body, but the " Excrements. This put me upon think- " ing that the Cauſe of the Gout may be " owing to that other *ſaline Principle*, " which chymical Tryals ſhew us to exiſt " both in the ſolid and Fluid Parts: And I " have been confirmed herein by the fol- " lowing Experiments.

" A very GOUTY PERSON being lately " dead at *Rome*, I procured as much as I " could of that *tophaceous gouty* Subſtance " commonly found about the Joints of Per- " ſons afflicted with this Diſtemper; and " having got about three Ounces and a " half, I took ſix Glaſs Bottles, and put ten " Grains of it into each. The *firſt* of theſe " Bottles I filled with diſtilled Vinegar, the " *ſecond* with Spirit of Vitriol, the *third* " with Spirit of Salt, the *fourth* with Spi- " rit of *Sal Ammoniac*, the *fifth* with Spi- " rit of Harts-horn, and the *ſixth* with " Spirit of Urine. After four and twenty " Hours, I found the aforeſaid *tophaceous* " Matter totally diſſolved in the three firſt " Bottles, which contain'd the *acid* Spirits;

" but

" but in the three others, which I filled with " *alcaline* Spirits, it remain'd entire and un- " touch'd, even for ſome Time after. From " hence I conclude this *tophaceous* Matter " to be of an *alcaline* Nature, for as much " as it is the Nature of acid Spirits to diſ- " ſolve ſuch Subſtances as are either alto- " gether alcaline, or compoſed in Part of " an *Alkali*. And this alſo I conceived to " be the Reaſon why the aforeſaid *topha-* " *ceous* Subſtance remain'd entire in the " Bottles filled with *alcaline* Spirits, both " being of the ſame Nature, and conſe- " quently not to be diſſolved by each other.

" But for a further Satisfaction, I took " the remaining Part of this *tophaceous* " Matter, being about three Ounces, and " put it into a ſmall Retort. Then having " fixed a Recipient to it, I diſtilled it, ac- " cording to the Rules of Art, by a gradual " Fire, and obtain'd a *Spirit*, with ſome " few Drops of *Oil*, about ʒii of a *Caput* " *Mortuum* remaining in the Retort. This " Spirit I found to be a perfect *volatile Al-* " *cali*, altogether of the ſame Nature with " that which is extracted from *Blood*, from " *Urine*, and from *Bones*. Hence again it

" is

" is evident, that this tophaceous gouty Sub-
" ſtance is compoſed of the ſame Principles
" with the other fluid and ſolid Parts of the
" human Body; or, that the *Cauſe of the*
" *Gout is*, nothing elſe but, *a volatile, al-*
" *caline, corroſive Salt*; which, by corro-
" ding the ſenſible Membranes about the
" Joints, occaſion thoſe acute Pains which
" we call the GOUT.' *Vid.* in *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* abridg'd, Vol. 7. (by Mr. *Eames* and Mr. *Martin*) Part 3. p. 634, 635. Dr. *Scheuchzer*'s Tranſlation of the *Italian* of *Sign. M. Pinelli.*

§. 235. Hence (§. 234.) appears the Truth of what is aſſerted §. 230. *Prop.* and in §. 233. Now from the Conſideration of the *alcaline* Quality of the *gouty* Humour, and indeed of all acrid Particles, any where excreted from the Blood, we may pretty eaſily underſtand, that when the painful Diſtemper in the Stomach or Bowels, is produced by ſuch acrid Particles, that we ſhould endeavour to diſlodge and remove them from their Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves, and promote their Excretion by Perſpiration, or to the Extremities of the Limbs; as well as to alter their Figuration, and diminiſh their Bulk.

§. 236.

§. 236. There are ſome Queſtion, which deſerve a little Notice, before I proceed to conſider the other Sort of acrid Particles, *viz.* how it comes to paſs, that ſince much of our Aliment abounds with *acid Particles*; and ſince in ſome Bodies the Quantity of Acid, in the Contents of the Stomach produces a Diſtemperature of it; that yet no Acid has ever been found in the Blood? Do not the acid Particles, which go into the Stomach with the *Ingeſta*, mix with the Chyle, and with the Chyle paſs into the Blood?

§. 237. Theſe Queſtions at firſt View may ſeem very difficult to be ſolved. Certain it is that acid Particles by all People, are more or leſs almoſt daily taken into their Stomachs by eating or drinking, or both; and I think it is as certain that no *acid Salts* have been extracted from the Blood: However, I apprehend that this State of Things may be accounted for, if we conſider a few Particulars, *viz.* 1. That by mixing a ſufficient Quantity of alcaline Salts with vegetable Acids, the Figuration and Quality of the acid Particles may be alter'd. *E. g.* Mix a ſufficient Quantity of *Salt of Woormwood with Juice of Limons*; and by that Mixture the Texture or Figuration of the acid Particles

ticles of that Juice will be alter'd; they will be deprived of their ſenſible, eſſential Properties; conſequently they will be no longer acid, but Particles of another Denomination. We give different Names to Particles of different Figures and Properties on the Account of their known Difference; and to diſtinguiſh one Sort from another; and if acid Particles by any Means looſe thoſe Properties by which they were diſtinguiſh'd from Particles which are not acid, they juſtly looſe their Character of *acid.* Another Name belongs to them, tho' we be not able to find out a Word proper to denote them.

2. Let it be obſerved, that all the Humours ſecreted from the Blood, and chymically analyſed, have, by the Experiments been found to contain *alcaline Salts:* Theſe exiſt in all Parts of the Body; in the Fluids as well as the Solids; (*vid.* §. 234.) conſequently in the *digeſtive,* or *diſſolvent* Humours ſecreted by the ſalivary Glands, and by the Glands, which empty their Fluid directly into the Cavity of the Stomach; and likewiſe both in the hepatick and pancreatick Secretions, tho' more eſpecially in the former. Now if we contemplate theſe Things, we may pretty eaſily underſtand

ſtand that acid Particles taken into the Stomach may be alter'd, as to their Figures, and deprived of acid Properties, or of their Properties as *acid*, before they enter the Lacteals. 3. Let it be alſo conſider'd, that there is no Reaſon to imagine, either that the acid Particles received into the Stomach, are annihilated, or that they all, unalter'd, paſs thro' and out of the Body *per Anum*. 4. That therefore many of them at leaſt do paſs on with the Chyle thro' the Lacteals, and mix with the Blood: And ſince all the *Salts* and *Spirits* extracted from the Blood by a chymical *Analyſis* have been always found to poſſeſs the known Properties of Salts and Spirits, acknowledged to be of an *alcaline* Nature, we have Reaſon to think that the Particles of *Acids* received into the Stomach looſe their Figure and Properties, before they get into the Blood.

§. 238. Theſe Concluſions, and this State of Things in human Bodies (§. 237.) have, in my Apprehenſion, manifeſt Appearances of Truth: But they lead into our Thoughts other Queſtions, *viz.* If *no Acids* enter into the Blood, how is it that they are ſo uſeful in curing many Fevers, and other Diſeaſes, chronical

chronical, as well as acute? How is it, that they allay Thirſt, abate Difficulties of Breathing, increaſe the Quantity of Urine, or procure Sweat, or augment the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration; and produce many other beneficial Effects in thoſe that rightly uſe them?

§. 239. It may be reply'd to theſe Queries, 1. That altho' we ſhould not be able to give any Account of the *Modus* of their Operation, yet the experienced good Effects of *vegetable* and *chymical* ACIDS, taken into the Stomach, are Evidences or Proofs of their Uſefulneſs; and inform us in what Caſes, and to what Purpoſes they may be prudently adviſed, and what may be hoped from a due Uſe of them.

2. That *acid Particles* have a ſtrong attractive Force, or are ſtrongly attracted by the Particles of many other Subſtances on their Mixture with them, as appears by their receeding from each other, and uniting with, and adhering to other Bodies, and dividing their component Parts.

3. That this Power of Attraction, or of being attracted, peculiarly reſident in the Particles of Acid, *may* in ſome Meaſure be imparted to the Particles of that Maſs of Li-

quid, which passes from the Stomach thro' the *Duodenum*, and onwards thro' the lacteal Vessels into the Blood: But however this be, it is obvious from the Effects, that the Particles of Acid received into the Stomach, tho' they loose their Figure and Properties, yet produce *that* Quality in the Chyle, which on its Mixture with the Blood, abates the *alcaline Acrimony* of it, renders it thinner, and the Circulation of it more free and easy; consequently its Motion more regular. In this Manner may be produced those good Effects, which have been observed to follow a discreet Use of Acids.

2. The other general kind of *acrid Particles*, which may be productive of Pains in the *Stomach*, are of an *acid* Nature. These come into the Stomach with the *Ingesta*; and may be reckoned the Ground of the following *Proposition*, viz.

Prop. *That an* acid Acrimony *frequently happens in the Contents of the Stomach, and Bowels.*

The Truth of this Proposition may be inferr'd from the Experiments of *Sig. M. Pinelli*, who in the Papers before-cited, says; "Endeavouring to extract *viâ humidâ*, as the "Chymists call it, the *Salt* from the Excrements

" crements of the *Stomach*, and *Inteſtines*, " I have conſtantly found a *Salt*, not un- " like Sea-Salt, and appearing upon Exa- " mination to be a perfect *Acid.*[a]" This may alſo appear from conſidering how much of our *Eatables*, and *Drinkables*, are either *acid*, or *aceſcent*: For *Wheat* and *Barley*, *Bread*, and MALT LIQUORS, are *aceſcent*; and all WINES made of *Grapes*, *Sugar*, or *Honey*, are *acid* or *aceſcent*; and moſt Fruits, not only *Oranges* and *Limons*, but *Strawberries*, *Rasberries*, *Currants*, *Mulberries*, *Cherries*, *Apples*, &c. are *acid*. The Providence, indeed, of our bountiful Creator has manifeſted not only his Wiſdom, but his Kindneſs to his Creatures, in giving ſuch Qualities to their *Meats*, and *Drinks*; for otherwiſe the *alcaline*, animal *Salts* might quickly multiply, volatilize, putrefy and diſſolve both the *Fluids* and *Solids* of our Bodies; and ſoon put an End to Life: But tho' ſuch Aliment is ſo needful and beneficial, yet, if taken to Exceſs, may produce a *morbid Acidity* in the Contents of the Stomach and Bowels, and be the Occaſion of various Diſeaſes.

The Truth of the Propoſition may likewiſe be deduced from the Cures performed

(a) *Vid.* §. 234.

by the Means of *alcaline* Medicines in many Diſeaſes of the Stomach and Bowels.

Corollary. We may conclude from this Propoſition, (§. 239.) that it is a Point of no ſmall Moment for a Phyſician in Diſtempers of the *Stomach* and *Bowels*, reſulting from ſome *Acrimony*, ſo to examine his Patient, as to know whether the morbid Acrimony is of an *alcaline*, or *acid* Quality. In Infants and Children the peccant Acrimony for the moſt part is of an acid Nature; and it is often ſo in older Bodies, who make too great an Uſe of Acids in their Way of Living, or eat of Fruit to Exceſs. It will be neceſſary, therefore, to enquire very particularly concerning the Diet of every Patient.

§. 240. PAINS of the STOMACH, which are occaſion'd by *acrid Particles*, have ſome of them different Denominations. *E. g.*

§. 241. Some of them are called the HEART-BURN, which is a painful Senſation ſeated in the Mouth of the Stomach, and commonly attended with a very uneaſy Senſe of Heat, and moſt frequently reſults from an *acid Acrimony*, and is cured by alcaline Remedies. *E. g.* a Solution of the *Creta alba*, or *Ol. Tartari per Deliquum* in pure Water, and other ſuch-like Medicines.

§. 142.

§. 242. If the Patient complaining of Pain in his Stomach or Bowels has a *Cancerous Ulcer* in any Part of his Body, there is a corroſive Acrimony in his Blood; and as the acrid Particles in ſuch Bodies ſeem to be of a peculiar *Genus*, or to have a peculiar Degree of *Corroſiveneſs*, ſo the Pains thence ariſing, may by way of Diſtinction, be called CANCEROUS PAINS; if there be no Reaſon to apprehend that they are of the flatulent Kind, or ariſe from a Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected by the obſtructed Blood diſtending the capillary ſanguine Arteries.

§. 243. If the Perſon complaining of a Pain in his Stomach, or Bowels, has in Time paſſed been afflicted with the *Gout*; and eſpecially if he has lately felt the *gouty* Pains in his Foot, and if by any Occaſion the gouty Humour returned, and his Foot became eaſy, and hereupon a Pain ſucceeded in his Stomach or Bowels: In this Caſe I would ſay he has the GOUT in the Part pained, and treat him according to the *curative Indications* noted in §. 41.

§ 244. PAINS of the BOWELS are of like Kinds, reſult from the ſame Cauſes, and have the ſame curative Indications as the

painful Diſtempers of the *Stomach*, and are cured by the ſame Methods and Remedies; and are eaſily underſtood by what has been obſerved concerning them. Only I would mention a few Remarks concerning *Cholicks*.

§. 245. The CHOLICK, properly ſpeaking is a painful Diſtemper of the Gut called the *Colon*. When the Pain of this Bowel is preceded and attended by a *Coſtiveneſs*, or want of going to Stool, it is called the *bilious Cholick*. I don't know how fitly it has this Appellation, becauſe the Coſtiveneſs proceeds not only from a dry *Intemperies* of the Bowels, the humid Parts of their Contents being abſorbed by the lacteal Veſſels, but alſo from a Want of *Bile* to ſtimulate the Bowels to their natural Excretion of the *Fæces alvinæ*.

§. 246. The Pain in this Kind of Cholick ſeems to ariſe immediately from a Conſtriction of the ſanguine Arteries, ſecreting Glands, and indeed of all the Veſſels affected; and thence proceed painful Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the Nerves. The *curative Indications* therefore in ſuch Caſes are, 1. to relax the conſtricted Veſſels and Glands.

Glands. 2. By proper Cathartics, as a *vicarious Bile*, to ſtimulate the Inteſtines to evacuate their *Fæces*.

§. 247. There is another Sort of *Cholick*, which has no Coſtiveneſs preceding or attending it; nay, ſometimes it has a *Diarrhæa* for a concomitant Symptom. Theſe Pains proceed either purely from acrimonious Particles, or purely from elaſtick Air, or Flatulencies in the Cavity of the Inteſtine; or partly from the one, and partly from the other; and which of them is the Caſe of this or that Patient, may eaſily be induced, or known from what has been ſaid, §. 31. *ad* §. 37. If acrid Particles in the Cavity of the Inteſtine were the Cauſe of the Pains, ſee the *curative Indications* in §. 41. If *elaſtick Air* was the Cauſe, ſee them in §. 40.

§. 248. If the cholic Pain is attended with a *Diarrhæa*, we may conclude there is an acrimonious and diſſolvent Humour in the Blood, which we ſhould conſider and endeavour by ſuitable Medicines to alter it.

§. 248. There is another Sort of CHOLICK PAIN ariſing purely from *acrid Particles*, not ſecreted into the Cavity of the Inteſtinal

Tube, but brought from the Blood by lymphatick Arteries to an immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves affected, under the common covering Membrane, that makes the inner Superficies of the Bowels; and this, if any, may be called a *nervous Cholick*; as all those Pains, happen where they will, may for the same Reason be called *nervous*, when the Extremities of the Nerves are affected in this Manner.

§. 250. For the Cure of such *nervous Pains*, *vid.* §. 41. the first Thing principally to be endeavour'd, is to dislodge or remove the *acrid* Particles from their Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves; and proper Remedies for this Purpose may be seen in the Histories of *cholicky* Cases. When the PAIN proceeds from *complex Causes*, the Medicines must be accordingly prescribed.

§. 251. The PAINS which afflict Children, and others that are troubled with WORMS, may be produced two Ways, *viz.* 1. by *Pressure*, when those Creatures press against the Membrane of the Part affected; and, 2. by *acrid Particles* in the *Fæces* discharged by them, some of which may strike thro' the covering Membrane, and prick the Extremities

Extremities of the Nerves. In theſe Caſes, *Medicines* which may deſtroy the Worms, and cleanſe the Parts affected by them, muſt be adviſed.

§. 252. What now remains in relation to the painful Diſeaſes treated of in this Chapter, is to exemplify ſome proper Methods of curing them, which will be done in the next following Hiſtories.

CHAP. X.

Containing Hiſtories *of various Sorts of* painful Diſtempers *afflicting either the* Stomach *or* Bowels.

§. 253. I Proceed now to relate ſome Hiſtories of PAINFUL DISTEMPERS affecting the *Stomach* or *Bowels*, or both; and I ſhall do this in the ſame Order in which I conſider'd the different Cauſes of Pain; and,

I. Of PAINS produced by *too great Preſſures* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected, which, moſt frequently, are occaſion'd, either

1. By *viſcid Humours* in the Blood, obſtructed in their Circulation in the capillary, ſanguine Arteries of the Part affected. Or,

2. By *elaſtick Air*, or Wind in the Cavity of the Stomach, or Bowels.

1. Of PAINS from *too great Preſſures* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves, occaſion'd by *viſcid Humours* in the Blood, obſtructed in the capillary, ſanguine Arteries of the Part affected; and the two following Hiſtories

Hiſtories are Inſtances of painful Diſeaſes of this Kind.

HISTORY XX.

§. 254. The 25th of *April*, 1736, in the Afternoon, being ſent for, I viſited Mr. Roger Anderson, aged about forty-five Years: He inform'd me, that in the Morning he was taken with the *Gripes*, and went to the Neceſſary Houſe hoping for a Stool, and Eaſe by means of it, but could do nothing; that his Pains increaſed violently, to ſuch a Degree as he had never felt before; that they extended all *round his Belly*, and the Small of his *Back*; that he was not able to ſtand upright; and that they were ſo extreme, that he could not forbear crying out. His Fleſh was hot, his Pulſe quick, and his Mouth clammy. I directed his Diet, and preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ʒſs. *Ol. Amygdal. dulc.* ʒſs. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* xii. *optimè miſceantur; dein adde Syr. de Althæ. Syr. de Mecon. ana* ʒſs. *& f.* Mistura pro Doſibus iii. quarum capiat unam horis tertiis vel ſecundis durante Dolore.

℞ *Rad. Althæ.* ʒvi. *Flor. Chamæm. Sem. Aniſ. Sem. Cymin.*

Cymin. ana ℥i. *coq. cum Aq. puræ q. ſ. ad* lbii. *Dein Liquori colato adde Aceti Vini alb.* lbii. *M. pro* FOTU, quo Stuphis laneis Partes affectæ per ſemihoram calidè quantum ferre poterit, foveantur. Dein poſt horam Abdominis Regio cum *Ol. Olivar.* tepidè & benè inungatur.

℞ *Balſam. Capiv.* ʒii. *Ol. Succini gut.* x. *Diſſolv. cum Vitell. Ovi q. ſ. Dein adde Syr. Violar. Ol. Oliv. ana* ℥i. *Aq. Pulegii* ℥iv. *M. ſ.* ENEMA tepidè infundendum.

§. 255. *April* 26. in the Evening I viſited him, when he told me, that he was much better; that on taking the *oily Mixture*, and uſing the *Fomentation*, he found ſo much Eaſe, that he omitted taking the Glyſter; he likewiſe acquainted me, that he had repeated the oily Mixture, and taken a Doſe of it every four or five Hours, and had ſlept pretty tollerably in the Night. He had ſome Remainders of his *Pains*, and his Fever had not left him. I therefore preſcribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈ii. *Sal. Prunell. Nucis Moſcatæ, ana* ℈i. *M. ſ.* PULVIS in Partes iv. æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam ſextâ quâque horâ cum Cochleari uno Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino mont. ppti.

℞ *Aq. Pulegii, Syr. de Althæ. ana* ℥i. *& ſ.* MISTURA *pro Pulv.*

℞ *Balſam.*

℞ *Balſam. Capiv.* ʒi. *Ol. Carui gut.* x. *Diſſolv. cum Vitelli Ovi* ʒiij. *Dein adde Syr. Balſamic.* ʒi. *Aq. Pulegii* ʒii. *Aq. Bryon. comp.* ʒſs. *& f.* Mistura, cujus capiat ſemunciam Veſperi & Mane

§. 256. By theſe Medicines, (§. 255.) with the Bleſſing of God, his Pains entirely ceaſed, and his Fever left him, and he enjoyed his Health again.

HISTORY XXI.

§. 257. *December* 31, 1736, I viſited Mr. Roger Anderson, on the Occaſion of his having the *Cholick* again, when he acquainted me, that the Day before, (*viz. Dec.* 30.) he was attacked with the *ſame Pains*, which tormented him ſo much the *April* before; and that he had made up, and uſed the Medicines I firſt preſcribed for him in his former *Cholick:* That he had taken the *oily Mixture*, uſed the *Fomentation*, as then directed, which gave him much Eaſe; and that at Night he took the *Glyſter* I preſcribed, (§. 254.) which in his firſt Cholick he had omitted, " which ſaid Mr. *A.* (to uſe his own Expreſſion) " eaſed me, as tho' I " had taken a Charm, the Moment I took " it."

" it". At this Time I preſcribed for him the following Bolus.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti, Cinnab. Nativ. ana gr.* vii. *Lapid. Contrayerv.* ℈i. *Camphor. gr.* iii. *Syr. de Mecon. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS ſextâ quâque horâ ſumendus, quamdiu opus fuerit.

§. 258. Some Time after he inform'd me, that he took ſix of the *Boluſes*, and that his Pains entirely left him, but that the Parts affected with the Pain were *ſore* for ſome Time after, as they were after his firſt Cholick. And *June* 13. 1738, he aſſured me that he had no Return of that Diſtemper ſince.

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2. *Of* PAIN *in the Stomach from too great Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the Nerves by* elaſtick Air.

HISTORY XXII.

§. 259. *February* 3, 1737-8, I adviſed for Miſs A—H—, a young Lady of 18 Years of Age. She had a violent *Pain in her Stomach*, which ſeemed to her to be very much ſwell'd with Wind. She had drank ſome hot Water, but immediately vomited

it

it up without any Relief. I then order'd the following Draught, which preſently abated her Pains: She evacuated *Wind* after taking it, and ſoon become eaſy. She then laid down on her Bed, ſlept a while, awaked very well, and continued free from her Pains.

℞ *Cretæ alb. pulv.* ℈ii. *Aq. puræ* ℥vi. *Sacchar. alb. q. ſ. ad ſaporem gratum. M. f.* HAUSTUS calidè bibendus.

II. *Of* PAINS *from acrid Particles.*

1. *Of* Pains *from* acrid Particles *excreted from the Blood under the common covering Membrane, and there brought to* immediate Contact *with the Extremities of the Nerves affected. Theſe may be call'd* nervous Pains.

HISTORY XXIII.

§. 260. *September* 2. 1736, my Advice was deſired for Mrs. A—— M——, aged about 31 Years: She complain'd of a great *Pain in her Stomach, want of Appetite, Hoarſeneſs,* and *Lowneſs of Spirits.* I preſcribed for her the following Pills, which, with the Bleſſing of God, removed her Complaints without any Repetition of them.

℞ *Sperm.*

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈iiſs. *Camphor.* ℈ſs. *Maſſ. Pil. Gummoſ.* ʒiij. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* xxiv. *Syr. Croci q. ſ. M. f.* PILULÆ *N°* 48. inaurandæ, quarum capiat iv. bis in die.

HISTORY XXIV.

§. 261. *September* 7. 1736, Mrs. J— P—, a Widow, aged about 47 Years, asked my Advice: She complain'd of great *Pain in her Stomach,* want of *Appetite,* and *Lowneſs of Spirits.* I preſcribed the following Pills, which ſoon relieved her, and once repeated, with the divine Bleſſing, compleated her Recovery.

℞ *Rad. Gentian.* ʒii. *Sperm. Ceti* ʒſs. *Myrrh.* ʒiſs. *Camphor.* ℈ſs. *Ol. Aniſ. chym. gut.* xii. *Syr. Croci q. ſ. M. f.* PILULÆ *N°* 48. quarum cap. iv. bis in die, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Decocti Lign. Saſſafr. Raſ.

HISTORY XXV.

§. 262. In the Year 1720, while I lived at *Yeovil* in *Somerſetſhire,* I received the following Letter from Mr. SAMUEL SACHEVERAL, (Uncle of the late Dr. *Henry Sacheveral*) then living at *Liverpool* in *Lancaſhire,* deſiring my Advice for his Wife. I have

have corrected the Spelling where it wanted, and put Points in their proper Places; but the Copy is *verbatim* according to the Original, only the Words between the Crotchets are added to make the Senſe more plain.

SIR, *Leverpool, June* 21. 1720.

" I Make bold to trouble you with theſe " Lines, to let you know the long In- " diſpoſition my Wife has labour'd under. " Laſt *January* ſhe was taken with a *violent* " *Pain at her Heart*, which continued a " Month, or ſix Weeks; when being advi- " ſed by a Neighbour to take *lock Sena*, and " *Mithridate*, which after taking it two or " three Times, ſhe thought it gave her Eaſe; " but ſtill found herſelf grow weaker; and " in a ſhort Time after was taken with a " *violent Pain in the back Part of her* " *Head*; and in the Morning found her " Face was drawn o' one Side with *Convul-* " *ſions*. The Part of her Head affected was " no broader than could be cover'd with " the Top of one's Thumb, which put her " into that tormenting Pain, which is not " to be expreſſed; and [we] could eaſily " diſcern when the Pain was moſt violent

" upon

" upon her, [becauſe then] that Part [did]
" move, and beat like a Pulſe; and [ſhe]
" was often *twitch'd in her Body*, and
" *Arms*.

" We immediately ſent for a Phyſician,
" who at firſt gave us very little Hope of
" her Life, and order'd her to be *blooded*
" and *bliſter'd*; and told us, that what
" gave her that Pain in her Head, was wholly
" *Hiſtericks* in the Height; and order'd her
" Pills with *Aſſafœtida* in them, and other
" Things, which ſtopt the Convulſions; but
" the Pain continued very terrible for near
" a Week, when the Doctor order'd her two
" Pills to take at Night, which we ſuppoſe
" had *Opium* in them, for it cauſed her to
" ſleep all that Night, and Part of the next
" Day, and the next Night, and gave her
" ſo much Eaſe for four or five Days, that
" we were in Hopes it [*i. e.* the Pain in her
" head] had been removed.

" But being ſurprized in her Sleep by a
" Noiſe in the Street, the *Pain* and *Con-*
" *vulſions* return'd, and [ſhe] was taken
" with the *Palſy in her under Lip, which*
" *cauſed her Jaw to fall*; and [ſhe] was
" troubled with a *Pain in her Back*, occa-
" ſion'd

" ſion'd by the Gravel; but by repeating the
" ſame Pills, the Pain and Twitchings were
" again removed; but her Jaw continued
" very ill for ſome Time; but now both
" that and her Face are now much better.

" After the Pain of her Head was re-
" moved, it [meaning, I ſuppoſe, the *mor-*
" *bid Humour*] *fell down in the Paſſage of*
" *her Stomach*, where it continues in [ra-
ther, *with*] " that *tormenting Pain*, that ſhe
" very often fears the looſing of her Senſes,
" and [the Pain] was ſo intollerable, that
" it has been a Terror both to ſee and hear
" her; [and] not being able to lye in her
" Bed, but [forced to] get up all Hours of
" the Night, and [*and* ſuperfluous] in the
" Violence of her Agony the Doctor has
" been forced to give her *compoſing Drops*
" to quiet it; [I ſuppoſe, to give her Eaſe]
" but after the Effect of it, [*i. e.* the Me-
dicine] " was gone, it [*i. e.* the Pain] ſtill
" return'd upon her again; and whatever
" *ſhe eat or drank ſtill turn'd ſower in*
" *her Stomach*, and ſhe has never the Be-
" nefit of Nature, but when forced either
" by *purging Phyſick* or *Glyſters*.

" Since ſhe was taken, about a Month

" ſince, after the Doctor had given her a
" great deal of Phyſick, and got her to go
" into the Country, and ſtay ſome Time
" for the Air; and finding all ineffectual,
" he deſired that another Doctor might be
" taken in with him to adviſe with; for
" he ſaid he had never met with the like
" Caſe, in all Reſpects, in his Life. Ac-
" cordingly we ſent for one that's reputed
" to be a Man of great Skill, and both of
" them agree that it is *an Inflammation on*
" *the Top of her Stomach*, and the *hyſte-*
" *ric Cholick*, and ſomething of the *Rheu-*
" *matiſm*: They have order'd her an *Elec-*
" *tuary*, and *Juleps* (for raiſing her Spirits,
" which are very low with [the] Extremity
" of the Pain) with *bitter Wine*, for get-
" ting her a Stomach; and likewiſe [a]
" Glyſter made of half a Pint of *Sack*, and
" half a Pint of *Linſeed Oil*, which ſhe
" takes once in three or four Days, and has
" brought off great Quantities of *Phlegm*
" like [the] *White of Eggs*; but *ſtill the*
" *Pain* continues upon her, and ſhe's grown
" ſo thin, and ſo much alter'd, that was
" you to ſee her, you would ſcarce know
" her; and ſhe is ſo much oppreſs'd with

" the

" the *Wind*, that ſhe often ſays, it ſeems as " if ſhe was girded round with ſomething, " and ready to burſt; which the Doctors " ſay is partly *hiſterical*, as well as *Wind*.

" Having ſtated her Caſe to you, my " Deſire is, that you would be ſo kind to " take it into your Conſideration, and if you " have heard of the like Caſe, or can think " of any Thing that may be of Service to " her, that you would pleaſe to let us know " as ſoon as poſſible; for *her Condition* " *now is very deplorable*; and it will be a " very great Addition to the many Favours " we have already received from you. She " often talks of you, and wiſhes ſhe was " near you, and thinks you would have " found out ſomething, that with the Bleſ- " ſing of God, would have given her Eaſe " before now. . . . .

Your moſt obliged humble Servant,

S. SACHEVERELL.

§. 263. Mr. *Sacheverell*'s Family were near Neighbours to me while I lived at *Shaftsbury* in *Dorſetſhire*, and then I was their Phyſician on every Occaſion; but ſome Time after I removed to *Yeovil* in *Sommer-*

Jetſhire; this Family removed, and ſettled at *Liverpool*.

§. 264. Mrs. *Sacheverell*, at the Time this Letter was wrote, was near 50 Years of Age, and had loſt her *Menſes* for above a Twelve-month. I muſt obſerve, that when the Letter was brought to my Houſe, I was in *Devonſhire*, and had not an Opportunity of returning an Anſwer to it till the 4th of *July* following, when I preſcribed for her the following Remedies.

℞ *Rad. Rhabarb. opt. Glycyrrh. ana* ʒiij. *Fol. Senæ* ℥ſs. *Aſſæfætid. gr.* iii. *Sal. Tartar.* ℈i. *clauſe coq.* (*in Ollâ figulinâ*) *in Aq. Pulegii q. ſ. ad* ℥xv. *Dein Liquori colato adde Syr. Balſamic.* ʒi. *M. f.* APOZEMA *purgans*, de quo ſemel in ſeptimanâ (& pro re natâ, *i. e.* ſi Alvus adſtricta fuerit) cap. Cochl. iv. vel v, (plus vel minus pro ratione Operationis) ut lenitèr expurgetur Corpus. Diebus à Purgatione vacuis utatur ſeq.

℞ *Sal. Martis Riverii* ℈i. *Flor. Sulphur.* ℥ſs. *Pulv. è Chel. C. ſimpl. Oc. Cancr. ppt. Sal. Prunell. ana* ʒi. *Succini alb. ppt. Caſtor. Ruſſiæ ana* ʒſs. *Croci Anglic. gr.* xv. *Cinnab. Nativ.* ℈iv. *Conſerv. Fol. Malvæ* ℥iſs. *Syr. Flor. Paralyſ. q. ſ. M. f.* ELECTUARIUM, de quo cap. ʒii. Veſperi & Mane, ſuperbibendo Cochl. v. Vinî medicati ſeq.

℞ *Rad. Gentian. inciſ.* ʒvi. *Rad. Calami Aromatic. Rad. Enulæ camp. Glycyrrh. Rad. Pæon. mar. ana* ʒii. *Summit. Abſinth. rom. Summit. Centaur. min. ana m. ſſ. Flor. Chamæm. P.* ii. *Sem. Coriandr.* ʒi. *Vini alb.* lbii. *M. digerantur* clausè & frigide per Dies ii. & dein filtretur. & f. VINUM *medicatum*.

℞ *Camphor.*

℞ *Camphor.* ℈iv. *Caſtor, Myrrh, Croci, ana* ℈i. *Ol. Succini, Ol. Menth. ana gut.* iii. *M. f.* Pulvis, dein cum Panno Linteo f. Culcitra pro Cordis Scrobiculo.

§. 265. In the Beginning of the *Auguſt* following I received a ſecond Letter from Mr. *Sacheverell*, and here ſubjoyn a Copy of it, ſo far as it relates to the forementioned Illneſs of his Wife, in the ſame Manner I copied the former.

SIR, *Leverpool, July* 29. 1720.

" I Received your kind Letter, and Pre-
" ſcripts, for which I return you my
" hearty Thanks: We ſhew'd it immedi-
" ately to the *Doctors*, who both acknow-
" ledged they were excellent Things, and
" would leave her to her own Liberty to
" take them, or not. I then ſent for the
" Apothecary to give him Orders for the
" putting them up; who, when he had
" ſeen the Preſcript, ſaid they were moſt
" excellent Things, and if any Thing would
" touch the Cauſe, they would, which no-
" thing ſhe had taken as yet had done, and
" that you had hit the Cauſe as right as if
" you had been by.

" She took ſix Spoonfuls of the *Purge*,

" which brought away Abundance from
" her, which we thought had lain in her
" Body a great while: Being ſo very weak,
" [ſhe] was fainty in the Working of it, for
" it wrought ſix or ſeven Times; and for
" a Week after, ſhe had every Day a Stool,
" which was very black and offenſive, and
" ſhe found it removed the Cauſe in ſome
" Meaſure, *that ſhe can* [now] *draw up*
" *her Stomach, and the Pains are not ſo*
" *violent, nor the Riſings like Wind ſo*
" *great as they were; but ſtill there con-*
" *tinues a Heat in her Stomach, a Sore-*
" *neſs, and ſome Pains.*

" She entred on the *Electuary*, and *bit-*
" *ter Wine* the Day after ſhe took her Purge,
" and continues [taking] them ſtill.

" When the Pain begins to be worſe, ſhe
" takes of the Purge, which now gives her
" but two or three Stools, which ſhe finds
" *much Eaſe* in; *and* [ſhe] *looks much bet-*
" *ter than before ſhe took your Things, and*
" *has more Stomach*, and can walk better:
" So that we have great Hopes that God
" will be pleaſed to make you the Inſtru-
" ment of reſtoring Health to her, and
" Strength; and deſire you would pleaſe

" to

" to give her your further Advice, what you " think may be proper for *healing* and " *cooling* her Stomach, and keeping her " Body in Order, or whether ſhe muſt keep " to the ſame.

" The Change wrought in her is to the " Admiration of the whole Town; . . . . " for no one that ever had ſeen her, expect- " ed her Life . . . . . de- " ſiring your ſpeedy Anſwer, concludes " from

Your obliged humble Servant,
S. SACHEVERELL.

§. 266. The 8th of *Auguſt* I return'd an Anſwer to this Letter, and order'd her to continue the Uſe of the Medicines preſcribed for her the 4th of *July*, ſo long as ſhe wanted them, and they did her Service; and preſcribed the following Julep.

℞ *Sal. Prunell* ʒi. *Sal. Tartari* ℈i. *Pulv. è Chel. Cancr. ſimpl. Oc. Cancr. ppt. Cretæ albæ, ana* ʒſs. *Aq. Cinnam. hordeat.* ʒv. *Aq. Cinnam. fort.* ʒſs. *Syr. Balſamic.* ʒiiſs. *M. f.* JULAPIUM, de quo cap. Cochl. ii. vel iii. quando Calor vel Dolor Ventriculi poſtulaverit, Phialâ prius agitata.

§. 267. About the Middle of *September* I received a third Letter from him, in which

he writes thus: "My Wife has follow'd "your Directions, and by the Bleſſing of "God, continues much better: When ſhe "finds any of [her Diſorders] return, *ſhe* "*applys* herſelf to your Preſcription, [from] "which ſhe always finds Relief . . . . "Her Recovery is ſo great a Wonder, that "many that are ill here wiſh that you could "come *to them*, and think you could ſave "their Lives."

§. 268. This Patient had always a *Scorbutick* Habit of Body, and frequently afflicted with *nervous* Diſorders; and had my Advice again in *Auguſt* 1723, againſt other Ailments, and again in *April* 1726.

HISTORY XXVI.

§. 269. *October* 5. 1736. being ſent for, I viſited Mrs. CARUTHUS, (Wife of Mr. *George Caruthus*, a Meal-man at *Uxbridge*) and had the following Account of her Caſe, *viz.* That about a Year and a half before, they had the *Itch* in the Family, and Mrs. *Caruthus* was adviſed to make a ſtrong *mercurial Water* to cure it; which ſhe did: And

And being afraid of catching that Diſtemper, ſhe not only waſhed herſelf with that *Water*, but one Night drank a large Draught of it: The next Morning her *Face* and *Body* were very much ſwell'd, four of her Teeth dropt out; ſhe foam'd at the Mouth, had great *Pains in her Bowels*, which were follow'd firſt by a *Spitting*, and then by a *Vomiting* and *Looſeneſs*; which laſt Evacuation very much relieved her for a while: But from that Time ſhe was afflicted almoſt continually with great *Pains in her Bowels*, which, in the Beginning of the laſt preceeding *Auguſt*, became ſo violent, that ſhe uſed to roll on the Ground in extreme Agonies, trying all Manner of Ways to obtain Eaſe, but to no Purpoſe.

§. 270. Her Friends and Neighbours expected her Death; a Meſſenger was ſent in the Night to *London*, for her Siſter to make haſte to *Uxbridge*, if ſhe would ſee her before ſhe died. Her Siſter went immediately, and carried ſome *cholick* Medicines, which ſhe took, and did her ſome little Service. She had try'd the moſt noted Practitioners of Phyſick about that Country, but to very little Purpoſe: Her Siſter therefore perſuaded

perſuaded her to come to *London* for Advice; which ſhe did on the 4th of this *October*. The next Day, when I viſited her, the Particulars complain'd of were the aforemention'd racking *Pains in her Bowels*, more or leſs always upon her, *want of Appetite*, and ULCERS about her *Face*, *Neck*, and *Breaſt*, each about the Bigneſs of a Silver Penny; but ſhe had a pretty large one on her right *Leg*. I preſcribed for her as follows.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti*, *Lapid. Contrayerv. ana* ℈ſs. *Camphor.* *gr.* ii. *Elect. Mithridatii* ℈i. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* ii. *Confect. Alkerm. ſine Moſch. q. ſ.* *M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & ſextâ quâque horâ ſumendus, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Infuſi Flor. Chamæmel.

℞ *Ol. Olivar.* ℥ii. *Ol. Aniſ. gut.* ii. *M. f.* LINIMENTUM, quo Partes cum Doloribus affectæ bis in diè per horæ quadrantem tepidè inungantur.

℞ *Mucilag. tenuis Rad. Althæ.* ℥ii. *Tinc. Myrrhæ, gut.* 80. *M. f.* FOTUS, quo Ulcera bis tèrve in die tepide foveantur.

§. 271. *October* 7. I viſited her again, and found her much better: Her Brother-in-Law, who practiſes Phyſick, ſaid ſhe was as it were, miraculouſly relieved by the *Bolus*, the Uſe of which had been continued from

from the Time I order'd it. She complain'd of a *Dizzineſs in her Head,* which ſhe apprehended was occaſion'd by the *Bolus.* I therefore preſcribed for her as follows.

Pergat in uſu Remediorum die Oct. 5to. præſcriptorum.

℞ *Tinct. Myrrhæ* ʒii. *Aceti opt.* ʒvi. *M. pro* FOTU, quo nucha, tempora, & nares ſubindè, ut opus fuerit, tepidè foveantur.

Si poſtulaverit Occaſio *Bolus* anteà præſcriptus omittatur, & *Bolus* ſequens exhibeatur.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti, Lapid. Contrayerv. Myrrh. ana gr.* vii. *El. Mithridatii* ℈i. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* ii. *Confect. Alkerm. ſine Moſch. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & horis ſextis vel octavis ſumendus, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum *Infuſi Flor. Chamæm.*

§. 272. *October* 10. I viſited her again, when I was inform'd, that the laſt *Bolus* agreed extremely well with her; that ſhe was free from the Dizzineſs of her Head, and grew almoſt perfectly eaſy in her Bowels; eat her Victuals with an Appetite, which ſhe had not done for many Months before; but that ſhe had no Stool ſince ſhe came to *London,* and began to grow uneaſy for want of that Evacuation: I therefore preſcribed the following Medicine.

℞ *Glycyrrhiz. Fol. Senæ, ana* ʒii. *Sem. Aniſ. Sem. Carui,*

rui, ana ʒfs. *coq. cum Aq. puræ q. ſ. ad* ʒiv. *Sub Decoctionis finem addendo Sal. Prunell.* ℈i. *Mannæ opt.* ʒi. *Dein coletur* APOZEMA *purgans,* cujus capiat Cochl. iv. & repetatur Doſis ut opus fuerit contra Alvi adſtrictionem.

§. 273. Mr. *Anderſon* her Brother-in-Law acquainted me, that the next Morning he gave her four Spoonfuls of the *Apozeme,* which ſhe thought much grip'd her; that an Hour after he gave her the like Quantity, which increaſed her Pain, but produced no Stool; and that an Hour after he gave her the Remainder of the *Apozeme,* which then ſoon began to work, and purged her ten Times that Day; which, ſhe ſaid, made her perfectly eaſy, and as well as ever ſhe was in her Life.

§. 274. The next Day ſhe began again to take the laſt preſcribed *Bolus,* and took one every eight Hours, which confirmed her Eaſe and Recovery. But to prevent any Relapſe as ſhe was returning into the Country, *Oct.* 17. I preſcribed as follows, and took my Leave of her.

℞ *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* xx. *Sacchar. alb.* ʒii. *Sal. Nitri* ℈iv. *Optimè miſceantur, dein adde Aq. Pulegii* ʒiv. *Aq. Bryon. comp. Syr. de Althæa, ana* ʒii. *& f.* MISTURA, cujus cap. Cochl. i. ſemel vel bis in die, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.

℞. *Elect.*

℞. *Elect. Caryocostin.* ℥i. *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥iij. *M.f.* ELECTUARIUM *purgans*, de quo cap. ʒii. vel ʒiij. ut opus fuerit contra Alvi adstrictionem.

§. 275. The *Ulcers* mention'd (§. 270.) were soon healed with the *Fotus* I order'd for them, except that on her right Leg, out of which came a considerable Core; but that was pretty well digested before she left *London*; and her Brother-in-Law has very lately told me, that she has enjoy'd her Health very well ever since.

HISTORY XXVII.

§. 276. *October* 15. 1727, about Eleven o'Clock at Night, being sent for, I visited Mr. NICHOLAS CARRINGTON, aged 23 Years, a Journeyman to Mr. *Harlee*, a Plumber at *Witham* in *Essex*. He told me that he had been much afflicted with the *Rheumatism*, and had likewise had several Fits of the Gout, and now had been, for seven Days together, with very small Remissions, under Extremity of *Pains* in his *Stomach* and *Bowels*. His PULSE I found *quicker* and *stronger* than in Time of Health; his

his TONGUE was *white*, and ſomewhat *foul* in the Middle, and towards its Root. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Antimon. diaphoret. Pulv. e Chel. Cancr. ſimpl. Sperm. Ceti, ana* ℈ii. *Nuc. Moſcat. Flor. Sulphur. ana* ℈i. *M. f.* PULVIS in Partes iv. dividendus, quarum capiat unam omni trihorio cum Cochleari uno Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam.

℞ *Syrup. de Althæ.* ℥i. *Syr. de Balſamic. Sp. Lavendul. comp. ana* ℥iij. *Aq. Mirabilis* ℥ii. *& f.* MISTURA *pro Pulveribus.*

℞ *Ol. Amygdal. dulc* ℥ſs. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* x. *Syr. de Mecon.* ℥i. *Syr. de Althæ.* ℥ſs. *& f.* MISTURA *anodina*, cujus capiat ſemunciam ſextâ quâque horâ durante Dolore, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

§. 277. *October* 16. about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, I viſited him again, and found that his Pains were ſomewhat abated, but ſtill remaining ſtrong. He complain'd of Diſorders in his Head, which he could not well deſcribe, that afflicted him at Times. His Pulſe and Tongue were much as the Night before. He had taken all the Powders, and three Parts in four of the *anodine* Mixture. I order'd that he ſhould not take the Remainder of it, and preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Maſſæ*

℞ *Maſſæ Emplaſtr. Epiſpaſtic. q. ſ. ſuper alutam extendatur, & f.* EMPLASTRA duo Tibiis applicanda.

℞ *Rad. Serpentar. virg. Sem. Aniſi, Antimon. diaphoret. ana* ℈ſs. *Nuc. Moſcat. gr.* v. *Myrrh. gr.* iv. *Camphor. gr.* i. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS immediate ſumendus, & horâ octavâ Veſpertinâ repetendus.

§. 278. In the Evening I viſited him again, and found his Pains more abated. I only order'd his taking the ſecond *Bolus*.

§. 279. *Tueſday, Oct.* 17, in the Forenoon, I viſited him again, and found his Pains much more abated, and that the Bliſtering Plaiſters had wrought well. I preſcribed as follows.

Repetatur *Bolus* heri præſcriptus, & immediatè ſumatur, & hora Veſpertinâ octavâ iterum repetatur.

℞ *Aq. Lactis alex.* ℥iiſs. *Aq. Pæon. comp. Sp. Lavendul. comp. ana* ℥ſs. *Tinct. Caſtor. carminativ.* ʒii. *Tinct. Myrrh. Syr. Pæon. ana* ʒi. *& f.* MISTURA *cardiaca*, de qua capiat Cochl. ff. ſubinde, ut opus fuerit.

§. 280. *Wedneſday, Oct.* 18. I viſited him again, and found him free from his Pains, and thoſe Diſorders of his Head, which he had complain'd of. His Pulſe was regular, and his Tongue moiſter. However, to prevent the Return of his Pains, I preſcribed the following *Electuary*.

℞ *Rad.*

℞ *Rad. Serpentar. virg. Rad. Zedoar. Sem. Anis. Nuc. Moſcat. ana* ʒſs. *Myrrhæ* ℈i. *Croci, Camphor. ana* ℈ſs. *Conſerv. Abſinth. Roman.* ʒſs. *Syr. Zinzib. Condit. q. ſ. M. f.* ELECTUARIUM, de quo capiat quantitatem Nuc. Moſcat. tèr in die.

§. 281. Thus, with the Bleſſing of God, he ſoon recover'd from a moſt deplorable and threatning Fit of the GOUT in his *Stomach* and *Bowels*.

HISTORY XXVIII.

§. 282. *February* 17. 1733-4, being ſent for, I viſited Mr. BEACH, a Man about 50 Years of Age, and accuſtomed to drink intemperately ſtrong ſpirituous Liquors. He had a *leuco-phlegmatick* Habit of Body, and his Legs were, and had been for ſome Time, greatly ſwell'd, ſo much that he was uncapable of walking. He was ſubject to the *Gout*, and at this Time had it violently *in his Stomach*, which was the Occaſion of his ſending for me. He told me that it had been in his Stomach, as I remember, near a Fortnight. He had a total Loſs of Appetite, and not only an Averſion to ſolid Food, but could not bear any *Broths, Panada*, or *Gruels*, in his Stomach, and that he

he vomited almoſt every Thing he drank. I therefore order'd that he ſhould take nothing for Food but warm Milk; and that if his Spirits were low at any Time, inſtead of Wine, ſtrong Beer, or Drams, he ſhould take a Spoonful or two of Brandy in half a Pint of warm Milk, and take nothing elſe beſides the Medicines I ſhould order from the Apothecary's; and then I preſcribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Rad. Serpentar. virg. Rad. Curcumæ, Flor. Sulphur. Camphoræ, ana gr.* v. *Syr. Balſamic. q.ſ. M.f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & ſextâ quâque horâ ad iv. vices ſumendus.

℞ *Aq. Pulegii* ℥iij. *Sp. Lavendul. comp. Syr. Balſamic. ana* ℥ſs. *Laudan. liq.* Syd. *gut.* xx. *M.f.* JULAPIUM *cardiacum,* de quo cap. Cochl. 1. pro re nata.

§. 283. *February* 18. I viſited him again, and found him much eaſier; and that Medicines ſat well on his Stomach, and that the Milk, and Milk with Brandy did agree well, and was an agreeable Sort of Aliment to him. Therefore I order'd four *Boluſes* more, and another Bottle of the *Julep*; and that he ſhould continue the ſame *Milk Diet,* and directed, that as he was much better, he ſhould take the

Bolus but at eight Hours, or more Diſtance.

§. 284. *February* 21. I viſited him again, found him eaſy in his Stomach, and recovering his Health; but judged it proper that he ſhould continue the ſame Diet, and order'd the Medicines to be repeated; and that he ſhould take four more Boluſes, and a third Bottle of Julep.

§. 285. *February* 26. I viſited him again, and found that he had no Return of the *Gout*, but continued eaſy in his Stomach, and growing better in Health, and beginning to have a little Appetite; however, I thought it needful for him to continue the Uſe of Medicines a little longer, and therefore preſcribed for him the following Pills to ſtrengthen the Solids, and prevent a Relapſe.

℞ *Rad. Serpentar. virg. Rad. Gentian. Sem. Aniſ. ana* ℈ii. *Camphoræ* ʒſs. *Balſ. Tolu.* ʒiſs. *Ol. Succini gut.* x. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* Pilulæ *N°* 48. inaurandæ, quarum capiat iv. bis in die.

§. 286. Theſe Medicines, §. 282, 285, were all that he took on the Account of the *Gout*, by which, with the divine Bleſſing, he happily recover'd from a dangerous Fit of it in his Stomach.

2. *Of*

2. *Of* PAINS *from* acrid Particles *excreted from the Blood into the* Cavity *of the* Stomach, *or* Bowels, *ſome of which, by ſtriking through the covering Membrane, are ſuppoſed to paſs to an* immediate Contact *with the Extremities of the Nerves affected.*

HISTORY XXIX.

§. 287. Mrs. MACKWAN, aged about 49 Years, had for a great while been afflicted with a *Cancerous Tumour* in her *right Breaſt*, which in *December* 1736, grew exceeding painful, was attended with a *ſymptomatic Fever*, and broke. The *Ulcer* was dreſſed by that judicious Surgeon Mr. *Fern*, and I preſcribed Medicines for the Cure of her Fever, which happily ſucceeded, and I took my Leave of her.

§. 288. *April* 17. 1737, I was ſent for again: She then complain'd, that for ſeveveral Days ſhe had been afflicted with *great Pain in her Stomach*, had a great *Lowneſs of Spirits*, and was *feveriſh* at Times, and was ſubject to be *coſtive*. I apprehended that her Pain very much proceeded from a

cancerous Acrimony in her Blood, and therefore preſcribed the following Remedies, in the Uſe of which, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe ſoon became free from her Pains, *&c.*

℞ *Antimon. diaphor. Pulv. è Chel. Cancr. ſimpl. Sal. Prunell. ana* ʒi. *Mucilag. tenuis Rad. Althæ.* ʒiv. *Aq. Pulegii* ʒiij. *Syr. Balſamic.* ʒi. *& f.* MISTURA, cujus cap. Cochl. ii. vel iii. omni Mane, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Aquæ Hordei.

℞ *Flor. Sulphur.* ℈iv. *Sal. Prunell.* ℈ii. *Elect. Lenitiv.* ʒi. *Syr. de Althæ. Syr. de Spinâ Cervin. ana* ʒiij. *& f.* MISTURA, de quâ cap. ʒiij. omni nocte, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Aquæ Hordei.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈ii. *Ol. Aniſ. chym. gut.* viii. *Diſſolv. cum Vitell. Ovi q. ſ. Dein adde Aq. Pulegii* ʒiij. *Syr. de Althæ.* ʒi. *& f.* MISTURA, cujus cap. Cochl. i. ut opus fuerit, contra Ventriculi Dolores.

HISTORY XXX.

§. 289. *February* 4. 1736-7. being ſent for, I viſited one Mr. JOSIAH EDWARDS, aged about 29 Years; he complain'd of violent *Pains in his Bowels* in the lower Part of his Belly, and of *bloody Stools*; that he thought he had forty Stools in the Space of the laſt thirty Hours, and had voided a great deal of Blood, and ſaid that his *Pains* were very

very *griping*. I preſcribed the following Remedy, which, thro' the divine Bleſſing, cured his Diſtemper without any Repetition of it.

℞ *Rad. ſerpentar. virg.* ℈i. *Boli Armen.* ℈ii. *Elect. Mithridatii* ℈iv. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* ELECTUARIUM pro iv. Doſibus, quarum capiat unam horis ſextis, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Aquæ Hordei.

III. *Of* PAINS *from* complex *Cauſes*, viz. *from* acrid Particles *excreted from the Blood, partly under the covering Membrane of the Nerves, and partly into the Cavity of the* Stomach *and* Bowels.

HISTORY XXXI.

§. 290. *May* 4. 1725. being ſent for, I viſited Mrs. S— V—, at *Ulting* in *Eſſex*, aged about 28 Years. She had been for ſome Weeks afflicted with great *Pains* in her *Stomach* and *Bowels*, which continuing and increaſing, brought on a *ſymptomatic Fever*, and *Vomitings*. I was told that ſhe had vomited almoſt every Thing ſhe had taken the laſt ten Days. She alſo had the *Jaundice*; and complain'd of a continual *Itching* in her Skin. Draughts, with two

Ounces of *Ol. Lini* in each; and other Medicines, had been given her, which ſhe ſoon vomited up, and found no Relief by them, nor by any Thing elſe ſhe had taken. I preſcribed for her as follows.

℞ *Ol. Amygdal. dulc.* ʒii. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* vii. *Syr. de Mecon.* ʒſs. *Syr. de Althæ.* ʒii. *& f. ſ. a.* MISTURA *anodina* pro ii. Doſibis, quarum capiat unam immediatè, & alteram Veſperi vel craſtino Mane.

℞ *Antimon. diaphor.* ʒſs. *Aq. Cinnam. hord.* ℥iv. ſſ. *Sp. Lavendul. comp. Aq. Pæon. comp. ana* ʒi. *Aq. Menth.* ʒii. *Syr. Balſamic.* ʒi. *M. f.* JULAPIUM, de quo tepidè cap. Cochl. i. ſingulis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

℞ *Ol Mac. per expreſſ. Ol. Flor. Chamæm. ana* ʒii. *Ol. Abſinth. Ol. Menth. chym. ana gut.* vii. *M. f.* LINIMENTUM, quo Ventriculi Regio tepidè & benè inungatur.

§. 291. *May* 5. I viſited her again, and found that the Medicines agreed well with her; that her Vomitings were ceaſed, and her Pains much abated, and that ſhe had ſlept quietly in the Night between Whiles. Her Pulſe was not altogether ſo quick as the Day before; but the yellow Colour of her Eyes and Skin was the ſame. I therefore order'd the *anodine* Mixture and the *Liniment* to be repeated, and uſed as the former, and preſcribed the following Julep.

℞ *Antimon.*

℞ *Antimon. diaphor.* ʒs. *Sal. Tartar. gr.* vii. *Aq. Cinnam. hord.* ʒiv. ss. *Sp. Lavendul. c. Aq. Pæon. comp. ana* ʒi. *Aq. Menth.* ʒii. *Syr. Balsamic.* ʒi. *M. f.* JULAPIUM, de quo tepidè cap. Cochl. i. singulis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

§. 292. *May* 6. I visited her again, and found her easy, and still free from her Vomitings, as well as from her Pains; but the *icteric Symptoms, Lowness of Spirits,* and *want of Appetite* remaining, I prescribed for her the following Medicines.

Repetatur *Mistura anodina* die Maii 4to præscripta, cujus capiat Dosin, si opus fuerit.

℞ *Chalyb. cum Sulphur. ppt.* ʒii. *Corall. rub. pp. Rad. Gentian. ana* ℈ii. *Sal. Absinth. gr.* xv. *Croci gr.* vii. *Gum. Ammoniac.* ʒiss. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* vii. *Balsam. Capiv. q. s. M. Mass. Pilularum, & e singulis Massæ Drachmis formentur* PILULÆ *N°* xii. quarum capiat iii. tèr in die, superbibendo Cochl. iii. *Apozematis* sequentis.

℞ *Rad. Gentian.* ʒiij. *Rad. Zadoar.* ʒi. *Flor. Chamæm. m.* i. *Sem. Cardui ben.* ʒi. *Garyophyll. Nuc. Moscat. ana* ℈s. *Coq. cum. Aq. puræ q. s. Dein Liquoris colati* ℥xii. *adde Vini alb. mont.* ʒiv. *& f.* APOZEMA.

§. 293. These Medicines, §. 292. sat well on her Stomach, and she daily grew better.

§. 294. The PILLS were once, and the *Apozeme* was twice repeated, with the Addition of *Sem. Cardui* ʒi. *Flavid. Cortic.*

Aurant. acid. 3ii. and the *anodyne Mixture* was once more repeated.

§. 295. The 10th of *May* she was very importunate for Leave to drink Beer, which I consented to, on Condition of putting some Drops into it, and therefore prescribed as follows.

℞ *Sp. Nitri dulc.* 3iss. *Sp. Lavendul.* 3ss. *& f.* Mistura, cujus cap. gut. xv. in omni Haust. Cerevisiæ.

§. 296. In the Use of these Remedies, with the Blessing of God, she recover'd a good State of Health.

CHAP. XI.

CHAP. XI.

Containing an Account of Pains *in the* Kidneys *and* Ureters, *as to their Cauſes and curative Indications, with a ſuitable* Hiſtory.

§. 297. 4. THE NEPHRITICK PAINS require our ſerious Conſideration, as they commonly are moſt exquiſite and terrible. Theſe, ſtrictly ſpeaking, are Pains of one, or other, or both the *Kidneys*, the Word *Nephritis* being derived from νεφρὸς, which ſignifies a Kidney; but Cuſtom has given to it a more extenſive Signification, and made it comprehenſive of thoſe Pains, which happen to any of the Parts immediately ſubſervient to the Excretion of the Urine into the Bladder, whether the Center or immediate Seat of them be the *Kidneys* or *Ureters*. They are called *nephritic Pains*, altho' in the Ureters, becauſe moſt frequently they owe their Origin to ſome Diſorder in the Kidneys.

§. 298. PAINS of this Denomination,

§. 297.

§. 297. may ariſe from different Cauſes, the moſt frequent of which are,

1. *Too great Preſſures* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected, occaſion'd by the Motion of the Blood being obſtructed in ſome of the capillary ſanguine Arteries.

2. A *Conſtriction* of the Veſſels affected.

3. A *Calculus* in the Part where the Pain centers.

§. 299. 1. When the *nephritick Pain* proceeds from the firſt of theſe Cauſes, (§. 298. N° 1.) it may be known to do ſo by the *diagnoſtick* Signs mention'd, §. 36. only I may add, that in the Fever, which is concomitant with theſe Pains, the Pulſe is commonly harder than in the Fever which follows the Pain, when produced by a *Calculus*. The *curative Indications* in Diſeaſes of this Sort, may be underſtood from what is ſaid in §. 39.

§. 300. 2. When the PAINS, §. 297. are produced by the ſecond Cauſe, (§. 298. N°2.) it may be concluded to do ſo from the Abſence of thoſe Symptoms, which attend them, when they reſult from the Cauſe firſt mention'd, (§. 298, 299.) and from the Want of thoſe Signs, which diſcover a *Calculus*

culus to be in the Part affected, which will be taken Notice of, §. 308, 309, 310. *infra.*

§. 301. We may know in what Part the *Conſtriction* of the Veſſels happens, by knowing where the Seat of the Pain is; and we may with Probability conclude a Conſtriction of the Veſſels to be the productive Cauſe of the Pains, when the URINE is *pale* and *lympid* like Water, becauſe a Conſtriction of the excretory Ducts of the Kidneys to a great Degree, does ſo leſſen the Diameter of their Cavities, that nothing but the aqueous Parts of the Blood can paſs thro' them to the *Pelvis*, and *Ureters*.

§. 302. The *Ureters* are likewiſe capable of being conſtricted: But I muſt obſerve, that as the Conſtriction may be greater or leſſer, ſo there may be different Degrees of the Paleneſs of the Urines in different Perſons, and in the ſame Perſons at different Times.

§. 303. Sometimes we can't be certain, whether the *nephritick Pains* were occaſion'd by a *Conſtriction* or a *Calculus*; that is during the Paroxyſm: But if the Patient never before had any Symptom of being afflicted with the Stone; and if neither in the Paroxyſm,

roxyſm, nor after it, there comes away with the Urine, any Stone, Gravel, or ſabulous Matter; and eſpecially if no ſymptomatick Fever occurr'd, we may then with pretty good Reaſon ſay, the Pain proceeded from a Conſtriction of the Veſſels affected.

§. 304. The *curative Indication*, when ſuch Caſes (§. 300.) do happen, is to *relax the conſtricted Veſſels*; and thoſe Medicines and Methods of Management, which are proper for Perſons, who have ſome *Stone* or *Gravel* paſſing from their Kidneys to the Bladder, are likewiſe proper for removing Pains produced by a Conſtriction of the Veſſels; and ſuitable Remedies may be ſeen in §. 316, 321,

§. 305. 3. A CALCULUS, or *Stone*, one or more, either in the Kidneys or Ureters, is frequently the Cauſe of exquiſite Pains in them, §. 298. When by any Occaſion, one or more Stones in the Kidneys are brought to preſs againſt, and fret away the covering Membrane of the adjacent Nerves, and to rub againſt their Extremities, intollerable Torture muſt be the Conſequence.

§. 306. In like Manner, when a *Calculus* or large Gravel is paſſing down, one or other,

other, or both Ureters, it may, by its Friction and Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves ſituated in their Membranes, excite the Pains, which are felt in them.

§. 307. It is very requiſite we be well acquainted with the *Diagnoſticks* of the Caſe, when the Patient has a Stone or Gravel in his Kidneys or Ureters; I ſhall therefore obſerve a few Things by which we may judge, that a *Calculus*, or ſuch-like Matter, produced the Pains complain'd of, *viz.*

§. 308. 1. If the Pain begins in one or the other Kidney, and the moſt exquiſite Pain remains there, (tho' Pain, by a Sympathy of the Nerves, may conſequentially ariſe in ſome other Parts) and brings on *Nauſeas* and *Vomitings*, we may with great Probability infer, that there is ſome *Stone* in that Kidney, diſlodged from the Place where it was at Reſt.

§. 309. 2. If this Pain in the Kidney be followed with a *Numbneſs* of the Thigh on the ſame Side, we may conclude the Stone to be pretty large, occaſioning that Kidney to preſs againſt the Muſcle *Pſoas*, and that Limb in Conſequence to have ſome Degree of Numbneſs.

§. 310.

§. 310. 3. If the Pain, altho' it begins in the Kidney, moves downwards along the Region of the Ureter, and the Kidney becomes eaſy, we may thereby know that ſome ſmall Stone or Gravel is paſſing from the Kidney to the Bladder; and the more exquiſite the Pain is, the more large, or more rough and angulated, we may conclude the paſſing Stone or Matter to be.

§. 311. While I lived at *Yeovil* in *Summerſetſhire*, where the Water has a *petrifying* Quality, I had ſeveral Fits of the Stone, and under them have been in extreme Agonies thro' the Violence of the Pain. Sometimes the *nephritick* Paroxyſm has been preceded by a bloody Urine, of which I have voided ſix or eight Ounces, or more, ſome Hours before I perceived any Thing of Pain: Then in my left Kidney moſt frequently I felt a Pain, which ſoon increaſed beyond what Tongue can expreſs; and of which no one can form an Idea, that has not felt the like. After ſome Time this Pain moved into the Ureter, and ſo by ſlow Movements onwards thro' it to the Bladder; and as ſoon as the Stone dropt into it, my Pains ceaſed.

§. 312. Theſe nephritick Paroxyſms were, I think, always attended with *Vomitings*, which occurr'd as ſoon as the Pain became violent. My Pains quickly brought on a *ſymptomatick Fever*. I grew *hot* and *thirſty*, my TONGUE *white*, MOUTH *clammy*, and PULSE *quick*: But tho' I was hot, yet generally the Extremity of the Pain did make me *ſweat* much, ſo that even in very cold Weather great Drops of Sweat would follow one another very faſt. I have been thus on a Rack of Pain 20 or 30 Hours, or more, before the Stone has dropt into my Bladder. I never had any Numbneſs in my Thigh, which I impute to the Smallneſs of the Stones that came from me, having never voided one ſo big as a large Grain of Barley; but have been in the greateſt Torture ſometimes by a very ragged Stone, not ſo big as a Grain of Wheat.

§. 313. Having thus (§. 308, 309, 310.) taken Notice of thoſe Symptoms, from which we may infer, that the Patient has a *Stone* or *Gravel* in the Part affected with Pain, I proceed to conſider the *curative* Indications to be regarded when a Perſon is afflicted with this Diſtemper, which are theſe, *viz.*

viz. 1. To *relieve* the Patient of his preſent Pains; and, 2. To order thoſe Things which may diſſolve the *Calculus*. I ſhall ſay nothing in theſe Papers concerning the component Parts of the human *Calculus*, or of any Medicines likely to diſſolve their Union; this being a Subject different from what I propoſed to conſider in this Treatiſe. I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to the firſt, and more immediate Intention, which is to remove the *nephritick* Pains.

§. 314. For this Purpoſe (§. 313. N° 1.) we muſt endeavour to *relax the urinary Paſſages*, and not, by any ſtrongly ſtimulating *Diureticks*, urge on the Motion and Expulſion of the Stone or Gravel that may be paſſing to the Bladder.

§. 315. The STIMULATING DIURETICKS, in my Opinion, are not adviſeable in theſe Caſes; becauſe they may bring on a total, and an irremoveable Suppreſſion of Urine, and conſequently inevitable Death, if there are in the Kidneys Stones, or Quantities of Gravel, too large to paſs the Ureters: For the *Stimulus* of ſuch Medicines may occaſion the Kidneys ſo to contract, as to ſqueeze the Stones or Gravel into the *Pelvis* of the Kidney,

Kidney, and Entrance of the Ureters, and hinder the Paſſage of the Urine into the Ureters: And therefore as we cannot be ſure there are no ſuch Stones, or Quantities of Gravel in the Kidneys, ſo we cannot with Safety order any ſtimulating Diureticks. For my Part, I would neither take them myſelf, nor preſcribe them for any one under a Fit of the Stone. Indeed after a ſufficient Uſe of emollient relaxing Remedies, mild Diureticks may be of Service, tho' ſtrong and forcing Medicines might be hurtful.

§. 316. When I am called to any Perſon under a Fit of the Stone, I regulate my Conduct according to the firſt curative Indication, (§. 313. N° 1. 314.) and endeavour by all proper Methods to relax the urinary Veſſels, and render them more eaſily *diſtractile*; becauſe, if I obtain this End, the Preſſure of the *Calculus* or Gravel againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected, becomes diminiſhed, and the Pain proportionally abated: And I may add, that the painful Preſſure is leſſened in *Proportion* to the Relaxation of the Veſſels and Membranes affected; that is, the more they are relaxed, the leſs becomes the Preſſure, and the Pain.

§. 317. When, therefore, I am to adviſe for a *nephritick* Patient, I not only enquire into the Seat and Nature of his Pain, but when he had a Stool laſt, and whether the Excrements were hard. If they were, I conclude there is a dry *Intemperies* not only of the Inteſtines, but alſo of the urinary Parts, and then order ſome emollient, relaxing *Glyſter* to be injected as ſoon as poſſible. And one or other of the following may be very uſeful on ſuch an Occaſion.

℞ *Fol. Malvæ (vel Althææ)* ℥ii. *Flor. Chamæm.* ʒi. *Coq. cum Jurit Avenacei* ℥xii. *ad* lbſs. *Dein Liquor. colato adde Syr. Violar. Ol. Olivar. ana* ℥i. *M. f.* ENEMA tepidè infundendum. Vel,

℞ *Balſam. Capiv.* ʒi. *Diſſolv. cum Vitell. Ovi q. ſ. Dein adde Mucilag. tenuis Rad. Althææ (vel. Fol. Althæ. vel Malvæ)* ℥iv. *Syr. Violar. Ol. Olivar. ana* ℥i. *M. f.* ENEMA ad uſum eundem.

§. 318. As for Remedies to be taken at the Mouth, mucilaginous *Teas* made with the *Marſh-mallow Roots* or *Leaves*, or with the common *Mallow Leaves*, and ſweetned with Honey, are proper: Only here it muſt be obſerved, that theſe Teas ſhould be made by boiling the Roots or Leaves of which they

they are made till the Water feels glibby or mucilaginous. *Mallow Gruel* made with ſuch a mucilaginous Water and Oatmeal, and ſweetned a little, either with *Sugar*, or *Honey*, is a moſt excellent Liquor for nephritick Patients.

§. 319. A great Variety of Medicines proper to the Intention of relaxing the urinary Paſſages may be eaſily contrived. *Boles*, or *Draughts* may be eaſily made with *Sperm. Ceti*, &c. and oily Mixtures *cum Mel. & Ol. Olivar, vel. Ol. Amygdal. dulc.* may fitly be preſcribed.

§. 320. I would adviſe the Patient to drink Liquids very ſparingly, till he has taken a ſufficient Quantity of relaxing Things; after which, by Degrees, he may drink more freely, eſpecially if the Stone or Gravel be dropt from the Ureter into the Bladder; which the Patient may know, if he be attentive to the Motion of the obſtructing Matter, and to the Time, and Place where the Pain ceaſes.

§. 321. I will only here add an hiſtorical Account of the Management of myſelf under a *nephritick* Paroxyſm, which I hope will not be diſagreeable.

HISTORY XXXII.

§. 322. *July* 2. 1738. in the Morning, about Eight o'Clock, I made a ſmall Quantity of *bloody Urine*; and apprehending a very painful Fit of the Stone to be coming on, I preſcribed for myſelf as follows.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ʒi. *Diſſolv. cum Vitell. Ovi q. ſ. Dein adde Aq. Pulegii* ʒiſs. *Syr. de Althæ* ʒii. *M. f.* HAUSTUS.

℞ *Mellis, Ol. Olivār. ana* ʒii. *& f.* MISTURA.

§. 323. I took the Draught about Nine o'Clock, and in a little more than half an Hour, began to take of the *oily Mixture*, and took about three Quarters of an Ounce of it for a Doſe every two or three Hours; and in the Evening order'd it to be repeated with the Addition of *Mel.* ʒi. I finiſh'd the firſt Pot of it, and began the ſecond before I went to Bed.

§. 324. All the Urine I made this Day was very foul, and nearly as deep as red Port Wine; but about Nine o'Clock in the Evening there appear'd a great Alteration in the Colour of it: It then look'd of the Colour of Beer. I had little or no Appetite to

to Food, and drank very little till the Evening, when I drank three Diſhes of Tea with Milk; and two Hours after a Pint of ſmall Beer. I had *no Pain* this Day, either in my Kidneys, or Ureters, or any other Part of my Body.

§. 325. *July* 3. I ſlept well in the Night preceding, but ſoon after I was up, I had the *Strangury*, which continued all the Day, tho' not in any violent Degree. I had likewiſe an uneaſy Senſation down the Region of my *left Ureter*, from the Kidney to the Bladder. About Eight o'Clock in the Evening I was pretty much troubled with *Pains* in my *left Ureter*, and at the *Neck* of my *Bladder*, but they totally ceaſed before Nine o'Clock. My *Urine* all this Day was of its natural Colour. I drank ſeveral Times this Day of *Mallow* Gruel ſweetned a little with Sugar, half a Pint at a Draught, and finiſhed the ſecond Pot of the Mixture of *Mel & Ol. Olivar.*

§. 326. *July* 4. I took a third Pot of the *oily Mixture* made as the laſt, and drank *Mallow* Gruel. Felt this Day a little Pain in my *left Kidney*, which ſoon left me; and I have remain'd eaſy and well ever ſince.

§. 327. About eight or Nine Years ago, I had the ſame Symptoms of a *bloody Urine*, and an uneaſy Senſation (which hardly deſerved to be called Pain) in my *left Kidney* and *Ureter*; and after four or five Days voided a ſmall Stone, about the Bigneſs of a Grain of Wheat. I then managed myſelf in the ſame Manner, and took freely of the *oily Mixture*. But this Time (§. 322. *ad* 326.) I don't know that any Stone or Gravel paſſed from me; but I can't ſay there has not, becauſe being obliged to go daily abroad, I could not have the Opportunity always of knowing what came from me.

§. 328. There is another Symptom, which ſometimes does attend *nephritick* Pains; that is, a *total* SUPPRESSION of URINE, which may be occaſion'd either, 1. by Stones falling ſo into the *Pelvis* of the Kidneys, as to prevent any Urine paſſing into the Ureters; which was the Caſe of the Child mentioned in my *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, §. 88. Or, 2. By Stones lodged at the Endings of the Ureters, where they open into the Bladder, and thereby preventing the Urine from paſſing out of the Ureters into the Bladder, as it happen'd to the Child

Child now mention'd. Or, 3. By ſuch a CONSTRICTION of the *urinary* excretory *Tubes*, as renders them unpaſſable, ſo that the moſt ſubtile Parts of the Water of the Blood cannot paſs thro' them into the Cavity of the Kidneys.

§. 329. We have Reaſon to aſcribe the *Suppreſſion of Urine* to the *firſt* Cauſe aſſign'd, (§. 328. N° 1.) when there is great Pain in the Kidneys; and to the *ſecond*, (§. *ib.* N° 2.) when the Pain is in the Ureters; but to the *third* Cauſe, (§. *ib.* N° 3.) when it happens without any Pain in the Kidneys; in which Caſe there is a *Paralyſis* of the adjacent Nerves.

§. 330. A remarkable Inſtance of this laſt Sort of a total *Suppreſſion of Urine*, (§. 328. N° 3. 329.) has been under my Care, and happily at laſt removed; which I did intend to relate at large, but the Length of it obliged me only to give a ſummary Account of the Caſe, *viz.*

That on *Monday*, *Auguſt* 29. 1737. I was ſent for to Mrs. E—— W———, a Widow Gentlewoman, aged near 65 Years. She had been taken ill the *Wedneſday* before, *viz.* *Auguſt* 24. with violent *Pains in her Bowels.* On the *Friday* Night (*Aug.*

26.) ſhe took Notice that ſhe made *no Water*, and had no *Inclination to it*; but could not recollect when ſhe made Water laſt. About this Time ſhe had very acute *Pains low in her Back, below her Girdle*; and, to her Feeling, near the Back Bone on each Side; but ſhe had *no Pain* in either *Kidney*, or *Neck of her Bladder*; nor in any other Part of her Body. The Suppreſſion of her Urine continued all this Week, and no Senſe of any Weight in her Bladder, nor the leaſt Motion to make Water. *Saturday, Sept.* 3. in the Forenoon, by my Advice, a *Catheter* was paſſed into her Bladder by Mr. FERN the Surgeon, but it was found empty. Her Condition to me appeared moſt deplorable, this being the ninth or tenth Day of the Suppreſſion of her Urine, (for ſhe was not certain when it began) in all which Time ſhe had not made a Drop of Water. However, at laſt God bleſſed my Endeavours with Succeſs, for the next Night, (*Sept.* 4.) about Ten o'Clock, I received a Letter from her Apothecary, acquainting me, that ſhe had that Evening made Water twice, to the Quantity of five or ſix Ounces in the Whole; and that the

firſt

firſt was very fetid, and alſo the ſecond, tho' not in ſo great a Degree. From this Time ſhe continued to make Water in a good Proportion, to the Quantity of what ſhe drank. I ſaw the firſt Waters the next Day, which look'd paler than white Wine, and a little turbid. This Gentlewoman aſſured me, that ſhe never had any Symptoms of Stone or Gravel, nor any Difficulty in making Water in all the foregoing Part of her Life, that ſhe remember'd; and ſhe has lately told me, that ſince this Suppreſſion of Urine has been removed, ſhe has not voided any Stone or Gravel, or any other Matter, that could obſtruct the urinary Paſſages.

CHAP. XII.

CHAP. XII.

Containing an Account of the Pains *which ſometimes attend the* Evacuation *of the* Urine, *as to their Cauſes and* curative *Indications, with ſome ſuitable* Hiſtories.

§. 331. 5. WE are in the next Place to conſider thoſe PAINS, which ſometimes afflict Perſons in the *Evacuation of their Urine,* as to their Cauſes and curative Indications.

§. 332. One Kind of theſe Pains is called the STRANGURY, which is a very painful Diſcharge of *Urine* in very little Quantities, as it were by Drops : There is an almoſt continual and *painful Urging* to make Water, and it may be not a Spoonful comes off in ſeveral Tryals. This is a tormenting Symptom to thoſe that have it.

§. 333. This Diſtemper (§. 332.) may be produced by different Cauſes ; *e. g.* 1. A *Stone in the Bladder,* which by a frequent Attrition or Rubbing againſt the *Sphincter,* may

may not only make its covering Membrane bare of its defenſive *Mucus*, but ſometimes excoriate, or rub away ſome Part of the Membrane itſelf: Whence it muſt needs happen, that the acrimonious or ſaline Particles of the Urine produce exquiſite Pains in the Neck of the Bladder, and ſtimulate the antagoniſt Muſcles of it to *alternate, frequent* and *ſtrong Contractions*, by an over or too great a *Stimulus* to *relax* for the Evacuation of the Urine, that is in the Bladder.

§. 334. Theſe contrary Effects of a *Stimulus*, when it happens in a much greater or much leſſer Degree, will not appear ſtrange to thoſe, who know that ſome cathartic Medicines in a moderate Doſe only ſtimulate the Motion of the Stomach and Inteſtines downwards, but in a larger Doſe, by a greater *Stimulus*, will produce an inverted or contrary Motion, and occaſion both violent Vomitings, and Purgings.

§. 335. Here it deſerves to be noted, that the *Strangury* from a *Stone* in the Bladder, happens ſooner or later, as the Stone is more rough or ſmooth, and as it happens more or leſs frequently to preſs againſt the Neck of the Bladder; and we may pretty well

well know, whether there is a Stone in the Bladder, by conſidering the following Particulars.

§. 336. 1. If there be no Pain, no Uneaſineſs in either of the Kidneys or Ureters, but only in the Neck of the Bladder. 2. If there be no Inflammation of its Sphincter, which may be known by the Conſtancy and Violence of the Pain, and a Fever concomitant. 3. If there be no Ulcer in the Sphincter of the Bladder, which is diſcover'd by purulent Matter coming off with the Urine. 4. If there be no Excoriation of the inner Membrane of the Sphincter, by acrid Particles fretting it, known by the Eaſe a Perſon has upon having evacuated all his Urine; and, 5. If there be no Remiſſion but rather an Increaſe of Pain upon the Bladder's emptying and contracting itſelf, we may then conclude with great Probability, that there is a *Stone* in the Bladder.

§. 337. The curative Indications in this Diſtemper (§. 335.) are, 1. To give the Patient thoſe Medicines which will diſſolve the Stone, when ſuch Remedies are diſcover'd: Or, 2. To take out the Stone by Lithotomy,

thotomy, if there be no ſuch Medicines. 3. To preſcribe thoſe Medicines which may deterge and heal any Excoriations of the Neck of the Bladder. 4. To adviſe thoſe mucilaginous, and abſorbent Things, which may abate the Acrimony of the Urine, and leſſen its *Stimulus* againſt the Sphincter.

§. 338. 2. The STRANGURY ſometimes happens to Perſons, who have no Stone in the Bladder; and in ſuch, it muſt take its Riſe from ſome other Cauſe, *viz.* 1. That which ſeparates from the Sphincter of the Bladder the mucous Matter ſecreted for its Defence, from the Acrimony of the Urine; or, 2. That which hinders the Secretion of it.

§. 339. The common Cauſe, which ſeparates that mucous Matter, which ſhould cover the Membrane of the Sphincter of the Bladder, is ſome *acrimonious, morbid* Humour, whether it be produced by *venereal* Practices, or reſults from a ſcorbutic, corroſive Quality of the animal Fluids.

§. 340. I ſay (§. 339.) *an acrimonious morbid* Humour, becauſe the ſaline natural Acrimony of the Urine of the Perſons in perfect Health will never make the Mambrane

brane of the Bladder, or its Sphincter, naked of its defenſive *Mucus*; but if the Blood becomes very acrimonious by Means either of a venereal or a ſcorbutic Cauſe, thoſe corroſive Salts may be ſecreted with the Urine, which may incide, and ſeparate the mucous Matter from the Neck of the Bladder, and even produce Excoriations in it, nay, ſometimes a dangerous Ulcer; the Conſequence of which muſt be great Pain in making Water; as the Extremities of many Nerves in ſuch a Caſe, are expoſed to immediate Contact with, and Stimulation from the acrid, corroding Particles, which come along with the Urine: And if the *Stimulus* be ſufficiently ſtrong, it muſt occaſion a *Stillicidium*, or a painful making Water by Drops, by forcing the Sphincter to frequent and violent Contractions, as has been noted in §. 333.

§. 341. Therefore in Patients, who have no *Calculus*, we muſt endeavour to find out, whether the Symptom proceeds from a *venereal*, or *ſcorbutic* Cauſe. If from a venereal, beſides preſcribing thoſe Medicines, which may adminiſter a preſent Relief, we muſt endeavour to remove that venereal, corroſive

corroſive Acrimony, which his lewd Practices had brought into his Blood.

§. 342. If it reſulted only from a *ſcorbutic* Cauſe, beſides ordering thoſe Things which may take off the *Stimulus* from the Neck of the Bladder, we muſt direct thoſe Remedies which may cure the ſcorbutic Quality of his Blood.

§. 343. There is another painful Diſtemper to be conſider'd as to the Evacuation of the Urine from the Bladder, which is called the DYSURY, which is a painful Piſſing of a *ſcalding Urine*, whether the Quantity be more or leſs.

§. 344. This (§. 343.) differs from the former (§. 332.) in ſeveral Particulars. 1. Here is not that frequent and vain Urging to make Water, as in the Strangury; nor, 2. A Diſcharging of the Urine by Drops: But, 3. Here is an *Heat*, or *Scalding* of the Urine, which is not in the former. But ſometimes both Diſtempers are complicated in one Perſon.

§. 345. I ſhall here conſider the *Dyſury*, when it is not complicated. This moſt frequently reſults from the ſame Cauſes which produce the former Kind of Pains, (§. 332.) when

when thoſe Cauſes exiſt in a lower or milder Degree, and the *Stimulus* is not ſtrong enough to produce thoſe alternate Contractions of the antagoniſt Muſcles of the Sphincter, which make a *Stillicidium Urinæ:* But ſometimes this Diſtemper is the Conſequence of an Ulceration or Excoriation of the urinary Paſſage, occaſion'd by a virulent *Genorrhæa.*

§. 346. That Senſe of *Heat,* which a Perſon under this Diſeaſe perceives, when he is making Water, and which occaſions him to ſay his Water *ſcalls* him, I do not take it to proceed from a Degree of Heat in his Urine actually greater than in Time of Health; for if a meer Degree of Heat, greater than the healthful Standard, would produce ſuch a Senſation, every Perſon under a burning Fever, muſt have the like Senſation. But it is not ſo in Fact; and therefore we muſt conclude, that the Loſs of the defenſive *Mucus* from the *Urethra,* and the Extremities of the Nerves there being made in a Manner naked, is the Reaſon why the Patient has a Senſe of ſuch great Heat, and ſuffers ſo much Pain in the Part ſo affected.

§. 347. For the Cure of this Diſtemper, the

the *Indications* are, 1. To correct the morbid, acrimonious State of the Blood. 2. To cleanse and heal the excoriated Parts; and, 3. To promote the Secretion of the defensive *Mucus* where it is wanted.

§. 348. If this Malady proceeds from a venereal Cause, the Patient must be treated accordingly.

§. 349. There is another Cause both of the *Strangury* and *Dysury*, which must not be forgotten, *viz.* a *Defect* in the Secretion of the defensive *Mucus*, in Bodies where none of the aforemention'd Causes have any Existence. This is the Case, when these Distempers happen to Persons meerly thro' *old Age*. The mucilaginous Glandules in some old Bodies become many of them incapable of performing their proper Office, as they ought; and either do not secrete any Thing from the Blood, or at least not a sufficient Quantity to preserve the Nerves of the Sphincter and *Urethra* from being stimulated, and suffering Pain by the acrimonious Particles of the Urine.

§. 350. The Pains in making Water, which result from the Cause last assign'd, §. 349. frequently accompany the aged Persons af-

flicted with them thro' the Remainder of their Lives; for if the mucilaginous Glandules, thro' Age, are worn out, or have loſt their Texture, no Medicines can renew them: But if they are only obſtructed, or too much relaxed, and on that Account the Humour they ſecrete is too much diluted, watery, and *not* mucous, we may hope for Relief by a due Uſe of proper Remedies. And as we cannot ſee, or certainly know the State of thoſe Glandules, it is very adviſeable to try what Advantage may be obtain'd from Medicine.

§. 351. The *curative* Indications in Caſes of this Nature (§. 349.) are, 1. To deterge the Glandules and ſecretory Ducts. 2. To ſtrengthen the Solids; and, 3. To abate the *Acrimony* of the animal Fluids. I ſhall only add three or four Hiſtories, and ſo conclude this Chapter.

HISTORY XXXIII.

§. 352. *July* 5. 1736. Mr. RICHARD HOWARD, aged about 46 Years, came to me for Advice: He complain'd that he had the *Strangury* to an Extremity; that the *painful*

painful and fruitleſs Urgings to make Water, were ſo violent, that he could not tell how to bear them. I preſcribed the following Remedies, which preſently relieved him, and ſoon freed him from his Miſery.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈i. *Camphor. gr.* iii. *Syr. de Althæ. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS horis ſextis ad iv. vices, ſi opus fuerit, ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Cochl. vi. *Miſturæ* ſequentis.

℞ *Gum. Arabic.* ℥ſs. *Diſſolv. in Aq puræ* ℥vi. *Dein adde Aq. Pulegii* ℥v. *Syr. de Althæ. Syr. de Mecon. ana* ℥ſs. *& f.* MISTURA.

HISTORY XXXIV.

§. 353. *February* 20. 1736-7. I was ſent for to Mr. E—L, a Gentleman aged about 32 Years: He was afflicted with the *Strangury*, attended with violent *Pains in his Bowels*, a great *Looſeneſs*, which was ſucceeded with a *Vomiting* of every Thing he took into his Stomach. I apprehended there was a very great *Acrimony* in the Contents of his Stomach and Inteſtines, and in his Blood, which was the productive Cauſe of thoſe torturing Symptoms, and therefore preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* iii. *Sacchar. alb.* ʒi. *Lapid. Contrayerv. Cretæ albæ, ana* ℈ss. *optimè miſceantur; dein adde Aq. Cinnam tenuis* ʒiſs. *Aq. Pæon. comp.* ʒii. *Syr. Balſamic.* ʒi. *M. f.* HAUSTUS ſextâ quâque horâ ad iv. vices bibendus.

§. 354. *February* 21. I viſited him again, and found that the Medicine preſcribed, §. 353. had been effectual to free him from his Vomitings, the Pains of his Bowels, and his Strangury; and to prevent the Return of them, I order'd the ſame Draught to be repeated, (only directing but two Drops of the *Ol. Junip.* inſtead of three, and *Pulv. è Chel. Cancr. ſimpl* ℈ss. inſtead of *Cretæ alb.* ℈ss.) and to be taken once in ſix or eight Hours, which happily anſwer'd my Intention.

HISTORY XXXV.

§. 355. *March* 12. 1736-7. being ſent for, I viſited Mrs. E——s, aged near 50 Years. She complain'd that ſhe had been in extreme Miſery for ſeveral Days, by a violent *Strangury*, ſo that ſhe could get no Reſt Night nor Day. She was *hot* and *thirſty*, and her PULSE *quick*. I preſcribed the following Medicines for her, *viz.*

℞ *Sperm.*

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈ii. *Ol. Amygdal. dulc.* ʒi. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* viii. *Syr. de Althæ. Syr. de Mecon. ana* ʒſs. *& f.* MISTURA, cujus capiat ſemunciam horis quartis, Phialâ prius agitatâ; & quartis horis, temporibus intermediis, bibat Cochl. iii. *Miſturæ* ſequentis diureticæ.

℞ *Sal. Abſinth.* ℈ii. *Sal. Prunell.* ℈i. *Succ. Limon.* ʒi. *Aq. Pulegii* ʒv. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* 40. *Sacchar. alb. q. ſ. ad ſaporem gratum, & f.* MISTURA *diuretica.*

℞ *Sp. Nitri dulc.* ʒii. cujus cap. gut. xv. vel xx. in Hauſt. Decoct. *Rad. Althæ. & Rad. Petroſelin.* pro Potu com.

§. 356. *March* 13. I viſited her again, and found that her *Pains* and *Strangury* were conſiderably abated; that ſhe had ſlept between Whiles in the Night, and that ſhe made more Urine than ſhe had done for ſome Days paſt; and therefore only order'd the *oily* and *diuretick Mixtures* preſcribed the Day before, to be repeated and taken as the former; and that ſhe ſhould continue the Uſe of thoſe Remedies ſo long as they did her Service, and ſhe had Occaſion for them.

§. 357. I was afterwards inform'd, that they were repeated again *March* 14. and 15. and the *diuretick Mixture* again the 17. and that ſhe continued daily growing better, and ſoon became free from the *Strangury*, and Stoppages of her Water, and the febrile Symptoms.

HISTORY XXXVI.

§. 358. *August* 2. 1738. in the Afternoon, being sent for, I visited Mr. JOSIAS BELL, aged 26 Years, when I examin'd into the Beginning and Progress of his Sickness, he acquainted me, that he was taken ill *July* 26. with PAINS *in his Head*, and *all over his Body*: On which Occasion he had ten or twelve Ounces of Blood taken from his Arm; that soon after the *Pain* of his Head left him, but his other Pains remain'd.

§. 359. *July* 27. he said a *Looseness* came on; that he had about twelve Stools, and that then his other Pains went off.

§. 360. *July* 28. the Looseness returned, and continued till the Evening; and he had a very good Night after it.

§. 361. *July* 29. he thought himself as well as ever he was in all his Life, and eat an hearty Dinner; but in the Night grew a little out of Order.

§. 362. *July* 30. in the Morning, he took an *Infusion* of half a Drachm of *Rhubarb*, and vomited most of it up, yet had three or four Stools in the Forenoon. In the Evening, about Seven o'Clock, he walked about

about three Miles into the Country, and return'd about Ten; when he felt an *Uneaſineſs in his Breaſt*, which he apprehended was occaſion'd by the great Dew which fell that Evening; but he ſlept in the Night pretty well.

§. 363. *July* 31. he was much out of Order, had *moving Pains* about him, and at Night, when he went to Bed, drank half a Pint of Red Wine mull'd to make him ſweat, yet ſweated but little, and was reſtleſs in the Night.

§. 364. *Auguſt* 1. he roſe about Six of the Clock in the Morning, went out on Buſineſs, had *Pain all over him*, as he expreſs'd it, and was exceeding ſick, and found a *Difficulty in making Water*; made very little, and that of a deep Colour. He ſent for his Apothecary in the Morning, had two Glyſters given him in the Afternoon; but they produced no Stool, neither had he any Stool after thoſe mention'd, §. 362.

§. 365. This Day in the Evening, moſt *acute Pains* took him in the *Bottom of his Belly*, juſt above the *Os Pubis*, and a moſt violent *Strangury*, which kept him waking,

reſtleſs, and on a Rack of Torment all the Night.

§. 366. *Auguſt* 2. he remain'd in the ſame Miſery, with exquiſite *Pains* in the *Bottom of his Belly*, and moſt *painful Urgings* to make Water. He could have no Stool; often try'd to make Water, and many Times could make none: He drank plentifully, yet in 24 Hours, from *Tueſday* Evening to *Wedneſday* Evening, did not make above four Ounces, and that of a very deep *Coffee-colour* and *dreggy*, which dropt a deep, or rather a *blackiſh red Sand* to the Bottom of the Pot: His Fleſh was temperate as to Heat, and his Pulſe not a great deal quicker than in Health.

§. 367. Thus being acquainted with his Caſe, I order'd him to drink *Mallow* Gruel, a little ſweetned, and preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Spèrm. Ceti* ʒi. *Diſſolv. cum Vitelli Ovi q. ſ. Dein adde Aq. Pulegii* ʒi. *Aq. Nephritic. Syr. de Althæ. ana* ʒii. *M. f.* Haustus ſextâ quâque horâ ad iv. vices bibendus.

℞ *Mellis* ʒiij. *Ol. Olivar.* ʒii. *& f.* Mistura, cujus capiat ſemunciam horis ſecundis.

℞ *Balſam. Capiv.* ʒii. *Ol. Aniſi gut.* iv. *Diſſolv. cum Vitell. Ovi q. ſ. Dein adde Aq. Pulegii* ʒvi. *Syr. de Althæ.*

thæ. Ol. Olivar. ana ℥i. *M. f.* ENEMA tepide infundendum.

℞ *Camphor.* ℈ss. *Ol. Olivar.* ℥ss. *Ol. Abſinth. gut.* iv. *M. f.* LINIMENTUM, quo Pars affecta tepidè inungatur per horæ quadrantem.

§. 368. *Auguſt* 3. about Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, I viſited him again. It was about Seven or Eight o'Clock the Evening before, that he began to uſe the Medicines I order'd. The Glyſter had been given him, which procured four Stools, and brought off a great deal of Wind; but he was reſtleſs, toſſing and tumbling all the Night, thro' the Violence of his *Pains*; and the *Strangury* continued as tormenting as ever; and this Forenoon his *Fleſh* was *hot*, his *Pulſe quick*; and he was troubled very much with the *Hiccups*. He had made near four Ounces of Urine the laſt 16 Hours, very foul, like Dregs in the Bottom, but not quite ſo deep colour'd as the former. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈ii. *Ol. Amygdal. dulc.* ℥i. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* viii. *Syr. de Althæ. Syr. de Mecon. ana* ℥ss. *& f.* MISTURA *emolliens*, cujus capiat ſemunciam omni quadrihorio, & horis quartis, temporibus intermediis bibat *Hauſtum* ſequentem.

℞ *Sal.*

℞ *Sal. Prunell.* ℈ss. *Sal. Tartari gr.* v. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ʒi. *Aq. Nephritic.* ʒiij. *Syr. de Althæ.* ʒii. *M. f.* HAUSTUS *diureticus.*

℞ *Fol. Malvæ M.* i. *Flor. Chamæm.* ʒi. *Sem. Aniſi* ʒii. *Sem. Lini* ʒi. *Coq. cum Aq. puræ q. ſ. ad* lbſs. *Dein adde Liquori colato Sal. Prunell.* ℈ii. *Sp. Vini camphorat.* ʒii. *Syr. Violar. Syr. de Althæ. ana* ʒi. *M. f.* ENEMA tepidè infundendum.

§. 369. In the Evening, between Six and Seven o'Clock, I viſited him again. The *Glyſter* had been given him, and produced three Stools: The *Hiccup* left him on taking the diuretick Draught: He had ſome refreſhing Naps this Day: The Pains in his Belly and the *Strangury* were abated, and the Colour of his Urine much alter'd towards that which is healthy, and had ſomewhat of a Sediment in the Bottom. I preſcribed as follows.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈i. *Camphor. gr.* iii. *Balſam. Capiv. gut.* xv. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & ſextis (vel ſi opus fuerit, quartis) horis ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Cochl. iv. *Miſturæ* ſequentis.

℞ *Gum. Arabic.* ʒiij. *Sal. Prunell.* ℈ii. *Sal. Abſinth.* ℈i. *Diſſolv. in Aq. Pulegii* ʒvi. *& dein adde Aq. Nephritic.* ʒi. *Syr. de Althæ. Syr. de Quinque Rad. ap. ana* ʒſs. *& f.* MISTURA *diuretica.*

§. 370. *Auguſt* 4. about Eleven o'Clock in

in the Forenoon, I viſited him again. He had an eaſy Night, and ſlept well; made Water ſeveral Times in good Quantities, with much leſs Difficulty, and ſometimes with perfect Eaſe. The three firſt Waters (for they were all preſerved ſeparate) dropt a fine large whitiſh Sediment. I preſcribed for him as follows.

Repetatur Enema heri præſcriptum, & immediatè injiciatur.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ʒſs. *Ol. Amygdal. dulc.* ʒii. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* iii. *Syr. de Althæ. Syr. de Mecon. ana* ʒii. *& f.* Mistura *oleoſa* pro Doſ. i. horis quartis ad ii. vices ſumenda.

§. 371. In the Evening, about Seven of the Clock, I viſited him again: He had been pretty eaſy all the Day. He had three Stools by the Help of the Glyſter, felt but little of the *Strangury*; and after he had taken the *Glyſter*, made his Water with a great deal of Eaſe; and now it was of the Colour of Canary. This Afternoon the *Hiccup* return'd, but it ſoon ceaſed on his taking two or three Spoonfuls of the *diuretick Mixture* preſcribed the Night before. Here I may obſerve, that the *diuretick Draught* in §. 368. and this *diuretick Mixture*,

ture, are good Remedies againſt the *Hiccups*, when they happen in Fevers, and I think they will be uſeful againſt obſtinate *Hiccups* that are no Symptoms of any Fever. I preſcribed for him as follows.

Pergat in uſu *Miſturæ oleoſæ* manè præſcriptæ, et ſextis horis ad ii. alias vices ſumat unam.

Repetatur *Miſtura diuretica* (*cum Gum. Arabic. &c.*) heri præſcripta, cujus horis ſextis, temporibus intermediis, capiat Cochl. iv. & capiat Doſin ejuſdem ullo tempore, ſi opus fuerit, contra Stranguriam vel ſingultum.

§. 372. *Auguſt* 5. I viſited him again in the Forenoon. He had an eaſy comfortable Night, and refreſhing Sleep; very little of the *Strangury*, and no *Hiccups*. He had a pretty large natural Stool in the Morning; but his Flesh was ſtill too *hot*, and his Pulse a little *too quick*. I preſcribed nothing, but order'd him to take three Spoonfuls of the *diuretick Mixture* once every three Hours, and now and then a Tea Spoonful of the *oily Mixture* preſcribed *Auguſt* 2.

§. 373. In the Evening, about Seven of the Clock, I viſited him again. He continued eaſy, made Water freely, ſat up five or ſix Hours; but he was ſtill too hot, and his

his Pulſe too quick. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Sal. Abſinth.* ℈i. *Coccinell. gr.* iii. *Succ. Limon.* ℥ſs. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ʒi. *Aq. Pæon. comp.* ʒiii. *Syr. de Althæ.* ʒi. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* x. *M. f.* HAUSTUS ſextâ quâque horâ ad iv. vices bibendus.

§. 374. *Auguſt* 6. about Six o'Clock in the Evening, I viſited him again: He told me that he ſlept pretty well the laſt Night, but not altogether ſo well as the Night before; that he had felt very little Pain ſince I ſaw him laſt, but that he had ſomewhat of a *Looſeneſs*. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Lapid. Contrayerv. gr.* xv. *Cretæ alb. gr.* v. *Aq. Cinnam. tenuis* ℥iſs. *Aq. Pæon. c. Syr. Balſamic. ana* ʒii. *M. f.* HAUSTUS *cardiacus*, horis ſextis ad iii. vices bibendus.

§. 375. *Auguſt* 7. I viſited him, and found him eaſy and chearful: He had ſlept well, made Water freely and plentifully; his Heat was temperate, and Pulſe regular. He ſaid he found himſelf a great deal ſtronger, and his Stomach coming to Food. I preſcribed the following Drops, and took my Leave of him.

℞ *Elixir.*

℞ *Elixir. Vitriol. Minſytch.* ʒſs. cujus capiat gut. x. vel xv. vel xx. in ʒvi. lbſs. *Aq. Briſtol.* horâ unâ ante prandium & cœnam.

§. 376. He never voided any Stone before nor ſince this Illneſs, nor had any Pain in his Kidneys or Ureters; and the Quantity of Sand which I ſaw was very inconſiderable.

CHAP. XIII.

CHAP. XIII.

Containing an Account of After-Pains, *as to their Cauſes, and curative Indications, with ſuitable* Hiſtories.

§. 377. 6. AFTER-PAINS is another Diſtemper deſerving the Conſideration of thoſe who are ſtudying Phyſick. This frequently happens to Women in their Childbed, ſoon after they are deliver'd of their Burden.

§. 378. Theſe Pains (§. 377.) are call'd *After-Pains*, both becauſe they occurr only after the coming away of the Birth, and After-Birth, and are Conſequences of it. In order to the forming a right Notion of them, we muſt animadvert on a few Things, *viz.*

§. 379. 1. That during the Woman's Pregnancy, there is a much greater Flow of Blood thro' the Ramifications of the *ſpermatick*, and *hypogaſtrick* Arteries, which then paſs thro' the Membranes of the Womb, and

and by means of the *Placenta*, ſupply the Occaſions of the *Fœtus*.

§. 380. 2. That during a Woman's Pregnancy, much larger Quantities of refluent Blood (by the Occaſion of what is return'd from the *Fœtus* and *Placenta*) paſs thro' the ſpermatick and hypogaſtrick Veins into the *Vena cava*.

§. 381. 3. That when, upon the Birth of the Child, the *Placenta* is ſeparated from the Womb, all the ſanguine Arteries, and Veins, which paſſed thro' the Membranes of the Womb, and thro' the *Placenta*, are *rent aſunder* cloſe at the inner Superficies of the Womb.

§. 382. 4. That the Conſequence of this Rupture of the ſanguine Veſſels, is a *Flux of Blood* into the Cavity of the Womb, and thence thro' the *Vagina ad extra*: Which Flux of Blood is greater or leſſer, in Proportion to the Diameter of the ſanguine Veſſels, and the *Impetus* of the Blood, and to the Degree of *Slowneſs* in the Contraction of the Orifices of thoſe Veſſels.

§. 383. 5. That by the *gradual* CONTRACTION of the Orifices of the ruptured ſanguine Veſſels, the Flux of red Blood from the

the Womb, gradually abates; and as the Diameter of thoſe Orifices diminiſh, ſo the red Colour of the Fluid evacuated, does likewiſe abate, till it looks of the Colour of the *Serum* of the Blood, which yet grows more lympid and pale, till the Orifices of the broken Veſſels are quite cloſed; and then the *Flux* entirely ceaſes.

§. 384. Thus happen, thus proceed, and thus terminate thoſe Evacuations from the Womb, which are called the *Lochia*, or Child-Bed Purgations, which continue longer in ſome Women than in others, as the Orifices of the broken Veſſels in ſome Women are longer in contracting cloſe.

§. 385. We may, from what has been obſerved in §. 381, 382. eaſily underſtand that the FLOODINGS, which ſometimes occurr in Time of Womens Labour, do proceed from the Rupture of the ſanguine Veſſels in the Womb, and ſome incidental Impediment which hinders the Contraction of their Orifices. This is the Caſe when the *Placenta* happens to be ſeparated before the Birth, and when the ſeparated *Placenta* remains in the Womb after the Child is born.

§. 386. The Remedy, in ſuch Caſes, is for the Midwife immediately to deliver the Woman of her Burthen, which will be a Removing the Cauſe of ſuch Floodings; upon which the Diameter of the Orifices of the ruptur'd Veſſels commonly contract ſo much, as to render the ſanguine Flux moderate.

§. 387. If a *Flooding* continues after the Child and After-Burthen are brought away, it is commonly owing either, 1. To *Clods* of extravaſated, coagulated Blood remaining in the Womb; or, 2. To a Deficiency in the contractile Force of the Coats of the ſanguine Veſſels.

§. 388. Immediately upon the Woman's Delivery, the Midwife may often take away the firſt Occaſion; and as to the other, the contractile Force of the Veſſels may be increaſed, and the Violence of the Flux ſtay'd by ſuitable Medicines; but the Conſideration of theſe Things is foreign to the Subject I am upon, and therefore I ſhall ſay no more about them.

§. 389. If we conſider the State of Things before a Woman's Delivery, and the Alterations of that State, which follow upon it, we

we may be led into the Knowledge of the Cauſes of thoſe Pains, which ſo frequently afflict Women in Child-bed.

§. 390. In a Woman before her Delivery, theſe following Things are to be obſerved, *viz.* 1. That the Womb is vaſtly diſtended, and all the Membranes, which compoſe it, greatly ſtretched. 2. That the Ligaments of the Womb ſuſtain a great Weight. 3. That the Diameter or Cavity of all the Veſſels ſanguine and lymphatick is greatly enlarged for conveying to the *Fœtus* the Supplies of Fluid needful for its Nouriſhment and Increaſe of Bulk, and bringing back thoſe Fluids in the Courſe of Circulation after ſubſerving thoſe Purpoſes. 4. That the Inteſtines were very much preſſed by the Burthen contain'd in the Womb. 5. That by the coming away of the Child, the Neck of the Womb and the *Vagina* in its whole Length, are violently and extremely ſtretched.

§. 391. In a Woman deliver'd of her Burthen, theſe following Alterations happen, *viz.* 1. That her Womb becomes empty. 2. That the Coats or Membranes, which compoſe the Womb, collapſe and fall into a *contracting* State. 3. That all

the ruptured Veſſels, and their component Fibres come to exert that contractile Force, which is natural to them. 4. That the great Preſſure which was againſt the Inteſtines before the Woman's Delivery, is removed. 5. That the Cavity between the Inteſtines and *Peritonæum* is enlarged.

§. 392. It is pretty obvious from the Conſideration of theſe Particulars, (§. 390, 391.) 1. That the Reſiſtance made to flowing Blood, by the *contracting* of the ſanguine ruptured Arteries of the Womb, which naturally follows a Woman's Delivery, may well occaſion *After-Pains*, and very probably is the moſt frequent Cauſe of thoſe Pains, which are perceived *in the Womb*; for when the Womb is emptied of its Burthen, and its Membranes are collapſed together, and the ſanguine Arteries are exerting their natural contractile Force, the Contraction of them will be ſtrongeſt or greateſt in thoſe Parts of the Veſſels, which are moſt remote from the *Impetus* wherewith the Heart propels the Blood into the *Aorta*; conſequently the Contraction of them will be greateſt in the Membranes of the Womb where they terminate; and as a greater

Quantity

Quantity of Blood conſtantly flowed thro' the ſpermatick and hypogaſtrick Arteries during the Woman's Pregnancy, than before ſhe was with Child; ſo when a Stop is put to its Flowing thro' the *Placenta* into the *Fœtus*, or Child, and it has no Way to paſs but either into the Womb thro' the contracting Orifices of the ruptured Arteries, or into the ſpermatick and hypogaſtrick Veins, no Wonder that the Blood in the capillary Ramifications of thoſe Arteries diſtending them, preſſes too much the Extremities of the Nerves ſituated in their Coats; which is a Production of Pain.

§. 393. Hence we may perceive, that the more quick and ſtrong the Contraction of thoſe Arteries are, or the greater the *Impetus* of the Blood happens to be, the more acute muſt be thoſe Pains. This Account ſeems to be confirmed by the Efficacy of thoſe Medicines, which abate the *After-Pains*; ſuch as *Sperma Ceti*, and other emollient Things, which manifeſtly tend to render the Contraction of the Veſſels more ſlow and moderate; and this alſo will appear the more probable, if we conſider that Women are commonly more afflicted with

After-Pains in their ſecond, and ſucceeding Child beds, than in their firſt Lying-in; which ſeems to be owing to this Cauſe, *viz.* that in the ſecond, and ſucceeding Child-beds, the ſanguine Arteries of the Womb contract more ſtrongly, than after their firſt Delivery of a Child.

§. 394. Another Cauſe of After-Pains may be the paſſing of Clods of coagulated Blood thro' the *Vagina*, made very tender and ſore thro' the Violence it ſuffered by the paſſing of the Child thro' it. The Membranes of the Wouub by contracting do ſomewhat help to thruſt forward its Contents into the *Vagina*, which by its contracting at the ſame Time, tho' not ſo forcibly as the Membranes of the Womb, makes ſome Reſiſtance to the paſſing Clods of Blood; and thence reſults painful Preſſures againſt the Nerves ſituated in the Coats of the *Vagina*; when this is the Caſe, the Woman may perceive her Pains to be in the Paſſage from her Womb.

§. 395. And when this (§. 394.) is the Caſe, not only ſuch internal Emollients, which are proper in the former Caſe, (§. 392, 393.) may contribnte to the Woman's Relief,

lief, but alſo emollient Fomentations applied warm to the *Pudenda* may prove very ſerviceable.

§. 396. Another Occaſion of After-Pains may be a too quick Contraction of the Ligaments of the Womb, which may produce a painful Preſſure againſt the Nerves interwoven with the other Veſſels, and the Membranes which compoſe them.

§. 397. Hence it appears, that thoſe emollient Medicines, which may render ſuch Contraction more ſlow, are the rational and proper Remedies, as conſtant Experience has proved them to be.

§. 398. There may be another Cauſe of *After-Pains, viz.* elaſtick Air in the Cavity of the Inteſtines; for the Air in the Bowels, which, before the Delivery, gave the Woman no Uneaſineſs, becauſe the Contents of her Womb occaſion'd ſuch a Preſſure againſt the Inteſtines, as hinder'd the Air's exerting its natural Elaſticity; yet when that Preſſure is removed, the Particles of elaſtick AIR, when *too abundant* in the Bowels, may expand themſelves, diſtend the Bowels, and by preſſing againſt the Nerves, produce Pains as in flatulent Cholicks. *Vid.* §. 17. N° 4. §. 210.

§. 399. When this is the Caſe, the Woman perceives her Bowels to be the Seat of the Pains; and thoſe Things are the proper Remedies which either expel or abſorb the Air. To this End, the giving to the Woman her Caudles, and Liquors pretty hot, may contribute, becauſe the warm Steams of Aliment (that is not flatulent in its Nature) will abſorb Air, as we may infer from ſome of Dr. *Hales*'s Experiments, and from the Experience of many Women, who have tried this Method in Child-bed. I ſhall conclude this Chapter with an Account of two Caſes of Perſons afflicted with theſe Pains.

HISTORY XXXVII.

§. 400. *May* 9. 1734. being ſent for, I viſited Mrs. M—— G——, aged 37 Years, She had been deliver'd of a Child about Four o'Clock in the Morning, and complain'd of being grievouſly rack'd with *After-Pains*. I preſcribed the following Medicine, which preſently relieved her, and three or four Times taking it entirely freed her from them.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈i. *Ol. Amygdal. dulc.* ℥ſs. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* v. *Syr. de Meconia* ℥iij. *Sacchar. Cand. rubr.* ʒi. *& f.* MISTURA pro Doſ. i. immediate ſumenda, & horis quartis, vel ſextis, vel octavis ad iii. vices ſi opus fuerit, repetenda.

HISTORY

HISTORY XXXVIII.

§. 401. *July* 12. 1735. in the Forenoon, being ſent for, I viſited Mrs. A— P——s, (who had been deliver'd of a Daughter ſeveral Hours before) and found her on a Rack with *After-Pains*, which occaſion'd her ſending for me. I preſcribed the following Medicine for her Relief.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈ii. *Ol. Olivar.* ℥ſs. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* viii. *Syr. de Mecon.* ℥i. *Syr. de Althæ.* ℥ſs. *& f. ſ. a.* Mistura *anodyna*, cujus capiat ſemunciam immediate, & tertiis vel ſecundis, vel ſingulis horis, ſi opus fuerit, repetatur Doſis, Phialâ prius bene agitatâ.

§. 402. In the Evening I viſited her, and found that her Pains were abated; but ſhe complain'd of great Soreneſs on the left Side of her Belly, (*vid.* §. 444. *infra*) and that ſhe was *faint* at Times, and her *Spirits very low*. I preſcribed for her as follows.

℞ *Lapid. Contrayerv. Sperm. Ceti ana* ℈ſs. *Nuc. Moſcat. gr.* v. *Caſtor. Ruſſiæ gr.* iii. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* Bolus inaurandus, & ſextâ quâque horâ ad iv. vices ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis, in quo Flor. Chamæmeli incoct. fuerint.

℞ *Ol. Olivar.* ℥i. *Ol. Aniſ. Ol. Carui chym. ana gut.* x. *M. f.* Linimentum, quo Partes affectè tepidè & benè inungantur.

§. 403.

§. 403. *July* 13. I visited her again, and was inform'd that she had still Returns of her Pains, tho' they were considerably abated, and the Intervals between them much longer. I prescribed the following Mixture, and had no Occasion to order any Thing else.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈iv. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* viii. *Dissolv. cum Vitelli Ovi q. s. Dein adde Syr. de Mecon. Aq. Bryon. comp. ana* ℥ss. *Aq. Pulegii* ℥iiss. *& f.* MISTURA *anodina*, cujus capiat semunciam horis quartis, vel sepius si opus fuerit.

CHAP. XIV.

CHAP. XIV.

Containing an Account of ſome of the Pains *affecting the* Anus, *or* Fundament, *viz. of the* Tenaſmus, *as to its Cauſes, curative Indications, and proper Methods of Cure.*

§. 404. 7. THE TENASMUS is another painful Diſtemper deſerving Conſideration. This is a continual painful Urging to go to Stool, when little or nothing can be diſcharged.

§. 405. This Malady may be produced by very different Cauſes. *E. g.* 1. The *Preſſure of a Stone* in the near adjacent Bladder may occaſion theſe Motions in the *Sphincter* of the *Rectum*; in which Caſe, the Poſition of the Stone ſhould be alter'd by putting the Body into a Poſture fit for that Purpoſe, or by the Aſſiſtance of a skilful Surgeon. 2. An *Inflammation* of the Neck of the Bladder may prove a painful *Stimulus* to the Sphincter of the *Rectum*. When

When this is the Caſe, it may be known by thoſe Symptoms, which diſcover the Neck of the Bladder to be inflamed, *viz.* a continual *violent Pain* there, with Heat and Throbbing, if there is a Tendency to Suppuration; and by the *Tenaſmus* coming ſoon after ſuch Inflammation is begun.

§. 406. In this Caſe (§. 405. N° 2.) the *curative Indications* are two, *viz.* 1. To remove the Inflammation of the Neck of the Bladder. 2. To remove the Effect of it from the Sphincter of the *Rectum.*

§. 407. 3. Another Cauſe of a Tenaſm may be too great Humidity or *Relaxation* of the Sphincter and Membranes of the *Rectum* by an acrimonious Lymph; and if there be a *Procidentia Ani*, we may be ſure ſuch is the Cauſe. In this Caſe, fomenting the Parts with warm Wine, or with a Decoction of the Woods with Aromaticks in Lime Water, mixed with an equal Part of Wine; and injecting Glyſters made of the ſame, may greatly relieve the Patient; after which Linnen *Rags* twice or thrice doubled and wetted *cum Sp. Vini rectificato*, and applied to the Fundament, and the Application repeated a few Times, may perfect the Cure.

§. 408.

§. 408. 4. There is another and more frequent Cauſe of the *Tenaſm*, and that is an *acrid*, *ſaline*, and *ſlimy Humour* adhering to the Coats of the *Rectum*, and ſtimulalating the Sphincter of it to theſe very uneaſy, troubleſome, and vain Motions to Stool.

§. 409. When we have no Reaſon to impute the Diſtemper to one or other of the forementioned Cauſes, (§. 405, 407.) we may reaſonably conclude it reſults from this laſt.

§. 410. When the Tenaſm is produced by the Cauſe laſt aſſigned, (§. 408.) the Indications of Cure are three, *viz.* 1. To evacuate the *acrid*, ſlimy Humours. 2. To ſtrengthen the Inteſtine affected; and, 3. To remove the *acrimonious*, and *viſcid* Qualities of the Blood.

§. 411. For obtaining the firſt Intention, (§. 410.) the injecting ſome detergent Glyſters may be effectual. *E. g.*

℞ *Sal. Cathartic. amar.* ℥ſs. *vel* ℥i. *Diſſolv. in Aq. Pulegii* ℥iv. *Dein adde Syr. de Spina Cervin.* ℥i. *M. f.* Enema tepidè infundendum. Vel,

℞ *Balſam. Capiv.* ʒii. *Ol. Aniſ. chym. gut.* vi. *Diſſolv. cum Vitell. Ovi q. ſ. Dein adde Aq. Pulegii* ℥iv. *Syr. de Spinâ Cervin.* ℥i. *M. f.* Enema ad eundem uſum.

§. 412.

§. 412. The ſecond Indication (§. 410.) may be obtain'd by the following Remedies, or ſuch-like, after the *Rectum* has been cleanſed by ſuch *Glyſters* as the forementioned, §. 411.

℞ *Flor. Chamæm.* ʒii. *Sem. Carui* ʒi. *C. C. C. Pulv. Cretæ alb. Pulv. ana* ʒii. *Coq. cum Aq. puræ q. ſ. Dein Liquoris colati* ℥iv. *adde Sp. Vini Gallic.* ʒiſs. *Sacchar. alb.* ʒſs. *M. f.* Enema tepidè infundendum, & repetendum toties quoties opus fuerit. Vel,

℞ *Lign. Saſſafr. Raſ. Lign. Quajac. Raſ. ana* ʒſs. *Sem. Aniſ.* ʒii. *Coq. cum Aq. Benedict. ſimpl. q. ſ. Dein Liquoris colati* ℥iv. *adde Sp. Vini Gallic.* ʒiſs. *Syr. Balſamic.* ʒſs. *M. f.* Enema ad uſum eundem.

Externè Anus foveantur calidè quantum æger ferre poterit, cum *Fomento ſequent.*

℞ *Abſinth. Verbaſci, Flor. Chamomel. Roſar. rub. ana* ʒii. *Aq. puræ bullientis* ℥vi. *Stent in Digeſtione fervidâ, & clauſa per horam unam. Dein Liquoris colati* ℥iv. *Adde Sp. Vini Gallic.* ℥iv. *M. f.* Fomentum. Vel, *Sp. Vini Rect.* Ano applicetur, ut §. 407.

§. 413. The third Indication of Cure, §. 410. may be effectually gain'd by ſuch Medicines as the following.

℞ *Antimon. diaphoret.* ʒi. *Flor. Sulphur.* ʒiij. *Conſerv. Cortic. Aurant.* ʒiſs *Syr. Bacc. Sambuc. q. ſ. M. f.* Electuarium, cujus capiat quantitatem Nucis Moſcatæ bis in die, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Decoct. Lign. Guajac. Raſ. vel Ligni Saſſafr. Raſ. Vel,

℞ *Sp. Lavendul. comp. Elix. Vitriol. Mynſ. ana* ʒſs. & *f.* Mistura, de qua cap. gut. 30. vel 40. bis in die in Hauſt. Decoct. Lign.

CHAP. XV.

CHAP. XV.

Containing an Account of the Piles, *as to their Cauſes, curative Indications, and proper Methods of Cure; to which is added a ſuitable* Hiſtory.

§. 414. THE next painful Diſtemper deſerving ſome Conſideration, is the PILES: By which Term I do not mean that Flux of Blood, which ſometimes happens from the *hæmorrhoidal* Veins, but the painful Tumours of them, whether thoſe Tumours are formed within the *Anus* out of Sight, or without the Body, and viſible.

§. 415. Theſe Tumours, in ſome different Bodies, have different Forms and Appearances, as to Figure, Magnitude, and Colour, and thence different Denominations: But they all proceed from the ſame Cauſe, and require the ſame Methods of Cure.

§. 416. A PILE, or hœmorrhoidal Tumour, ſeems to be a *Varix* of one of the *hæmorrhoidal*

hæmorrhoidal Veins, which receives the the Blood from a capillary ſanguine Artery, which brings it to the *Anus*. And as every Vein gradually grows wider the further it goes from the Extremity of the Artery that ſupplys it with Blood; ſo it is reaſonable to expect, that the Courſe of the Blood in the Veins ſhould rather become more eaſy, and that the Motion of it thro' theſe Veſſels ſhould never meet with any Hindrance. We may well think that the Blood, which has paſſed thro' the ſmaller Canals of the extreme Ramifications of the Arteries, may freely paſs thro' the larger Canals of the Veins; and thus indeed it is, when the Veins in all their Parts are in due Order: But ſometimes in one capillary Vein or other, there happens an Impediment, ſo that the Blood received into it cannot paſs on ſo faſt as it was impelled from the Artery. Hence that Part of the Vein between the Extremity of the Artery, and the Place where the Impediment happen'd, muſt gradually dilate or tumify; and continue increaſing in Bulk ſo long as Blood continues coming faſter into the diſtended Part of the Vein,

Vein, than it can paſs from it, or till the diſtended Part burſts.

§. 417. Thus (§. 416.) happens, and thus proceeds every *Varix*, in any Vein of the Body; and I take thoſe Tumours we call the Piles, to be ſo many *Varices*.

§. 418. And as to the Cauſe of them, tho' there commonly is a morbid Quality in the Blood of the Patient; yet I do not apprehend that ſuch a Quality makes the Obſtruction in the affected Vein, for the Reaſons already aſſign'd, (§. 416.) and if it does not, ſomething elſe muſt be the Cauſe of theſe local Diſeaſes, which I take to be a *Conſtriction* of the Vein (by ſome Means) in that Part of it where the *Varix* terminates, or a Preſſure on that Part of the affected Vein by ſome adjacent Tumour.

§. 419. But whatever be the Cauſe producing that Diminution of the Diameter of the hœmorrhoidal Veins, which occaſions them ſo vaſtly to dilate or ſwell, the Conſequence is violent Pain in the *Anus*, and the adjacent Parts affected; which Pain immediately reſults either from too great a Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves, (ſituated in the Parts affected) or from acrid

Particles brought to immediate Contact with them; or from both.

§. 420. However, the *curative* Indications evidently are theſe following, *viz.* 1. To remove the Impediment, that has happen'd in the hœmorroidal Veins, to the Courſe of the Blood from thoſe Arteries, which propel their Fluid into them. 2. To correct the morbid Quality of the Blood, if any Symptoms diſcover ſuch a Quality.

§. 421. If the firſt Indication be accompliſhed, the Tumours ſubſide, and the *hæmorrhoidal Veins* contract to their natural Smallneſs; and it is not commonly difficult to remove the Impediment or Obſtruction, which occaſions theſe Tumours, if proper Applications be made to the Fundament as ſoon as ſuch an Obſtruction diſcovers itſelf; which it does very ſoon by the intolerable Pain which is perceived in the Part: If then the Pledgit of Linnen wetted *cum Sp. Vini rect. vel cum Ol. Succini* be applied to the Fundament, and repeated if there ſhould be Occaſion; it will ſeldom fail of removing the Obſtruction, procuring Eaſe, and preventing the Production of theſe painful Tumours.

§. 422.

§. 422. By ſuch Means (§. 421.) I myſelf have more than once been freed from incipient Piles, and hitherto preſerved from ſo troubleſome a Complaint; and by adviſing ſuch Applications, I have been the happy Inſtrument of freeing others.

§. 423. If the Piles have been of any Continuance, I would recommend the following Method.

℞ *Herb. Verbaſci M.* iv. *Coq. cum Aq. puræ q. ſ. ad* lbii. Dein ponatur Liquor fervidus in vas idoneum, in Laſano vel Scaphio; tum æger calidè quantum ferre poterit excipiat vapores calidos in Partes affectas: & hoc Remedio utatur bis in die. Vel in defectu Herbæ prioris

℞ *Fol. Malvæ M.* iv. *Fol. Abſinth. vulg. M.* ii. *& cum Aq. puræ q. ſ. F.* Decoctum ad uſum eundem. Vel,

℞ *Rad. Althæ.* ʒiij. *Sem. Aniſ.* ʒi. *M. & cum Aq. puræ q. ſ. f.* Decoctum ad lbii. ut prius utendum. Vel cum uno aut altero horum Decoctorum *Anus* bis in die cum Stuphis laneis tepidè foveatur per horæ quadrantem. Tum bis in die horâ unâ poſt uſum Decocti applicetur Partibus affectis unum vel alter Remediorum ſequentium.

℞ *Ol. Olivar. Ol. Succini, ana* ʒii. *M. f.* Linimentum, quo Partes affectæ tepidè inungantur. Vel,

℞ *Ol. Olivar.* ʒii *Ol. Succini* ʒſs. *M. pro* Linimento ad uſum eundem. Vel,

℞ *Ol. Succini* ℥ſs. *Camphor. Pulv.* ∋ſs. *M. f.* LINIMENTUM. Vel,

℞ *Aq. Benedict. ſimpl. Sp. Vini rect. ana* ℥i. *M. f.* FOTUS, quo Partes affectæ foveantur. Vel,

℞ *Sp. Vini rect.* ʒvii. *Tinct. Myrrh.* ʒi. *M. pro* FOTU, ut prior utendus.

HISTORY XXXIX.

§. 424. *April* 28. 1735. my Advice was deſired for a married Lady about 28 Years of Age, very much afflicted with the Piles. I was told that the hœmorrhoidal Tumours in this Patient were ſometimes out of the Body, and viſible, and ſometimes retired, and ſunk out of Sight. I preſcribed the following Remedies, and then gave Directions for the Uſe of them.

℞ *Ol. Succini* ℥ſs. *Sp. Lavendul. comp. gut.* xx. *M. f.* LINIMENTUM.

℞ *Sp. Vini rect.* ℥iijſs. *Sp. Lavendul. comp. Aq. Hungaric. ana* ℥ii. *M. f.* FOTUS, quo Partes affectæ, ſi opus fuerit, foveantur.

§. 425. I order'd the Liniment to be firſt uſed, and the *Fotus* to be applied only in Caſe the *Liniment* proved ineffectual: And directed the Lady's Woman to begin the Uſe of

of the Liniment, when the Piles appeared leaſt, and then gently, but well to rub them with it; and to repeat the Application once a Day, or every 12 Hours, if there was Occaſion, and the Lady found no Inconvenience from it; but that the Parts affected ſhould be gently and well rubbed *cum Ol. Olivar. tepefact.* if the Parts affected became more painful notwithſtanding the Uſe of the Liniment.

§. 426. If the Liniment proved ineffectual, I directed the Foment to be applied, and to begin the Uſe of it when the Swellings were moſt up in the Body, and that then the Parts affected ſhould be gently wetted with ſome of it, once every 24 or 12 Hours; and that if the Parts affected become more painful notwithſtanding the Uſe of it, they ſhould be waſhed with warm Water; and if they ſtill grew more painful, then to anoint them *cum Ol. Olivar. tepefacto.*

§. 427. Some Time after, this Lady's Woman came, and informed me, that the Uſe of the Liniment ſoon freed her Miſtreſs from her Pains; that ſhe remain'd very eaſy, and they had no Occaſion to try the Foment.

CHAP. XVI.

Containing an Account of Pains *in the* Back, *and* Sides *below the Diaphragm, with* ſuitable Hiſtories.

§. 428. II. PAinful Diſtempers of the *containing* Parts of the *Abdomen*, are either,

1. The *Pain of the Back* below the Diaphragm, or,

2. The *Pain of the Sides* below the Diaphragm. But theſe, as to their Cauſes, curative Indications, and Methods of Cure, may be eaſily underſtood from what has been ſaid concerning Pains of the *Side* and of the *Back* above the Diaphragm, *Chap.* VIII. And therefore I ſhall only ſubjoin ſome Hiſtories of Perſons afflicted with them.

HISTORY XL.

§. 429. *March* 23. 1736-7. being ſent for, I viſited Mrs. C—E, aged about 34 Years.

Years. She complain'd that ſhe had been afflicted with a violent *Pain in her Back*, from her Waiſt downwards, for the three or four preceding Months, which grew worſe. The Pains return'd every Night when ſhe grew warm in Bed, and were often more extreme than her Labour Pains, and continued two or three Hours, or more. She was often forced to riſe again, and when ſhe was up, her Pains would abate. She was very well in the Day-time, and had no Manner of feveriſh Symptoms in the Night. I preſcribed the following Remedies for her, which, with the Bleſſing of God, were effectual for her Cure without any Repetition.

℞ *Antimon. diaphor. Sal. Abſinth. Sal. Prunell. ana* ℈i. *Aq. Cinnam. tenuis* ℥iijſs. *Syr. e Succ. Limon. Syr. Balſamic. ana* ℥ii. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* xx. *M. f.* Julapium, de quo capiat Cochl. ii. ſextis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

℞ *Ol. Olivar.* ℥i. *Ol. Abſinth. chym. gut.* x. *M. f.* Linimentum, quo Partes affectæ inungantur Veſperi & Mane per horæ quadrantem.

HISTORY XLI.

§. 430. *June* 5. 1738. being ſent for, I

 viſited

viſited Mrs. S— B—, aged 25 Years, a married Perſon, two Months gone with Child. She told me, that the *Wedneſday* before, *May* 31. ſhe was taken with a *Pain in her Back*, which ſhe imputed to a Cold ſhe thought ſhe had got the Evening before in going by Water. This Pain ſhe ſaid had been increaſing ever ſince, extending all *down the Back bone, to the Bottom of her Back*; being ſomewhat moving, and ſometimes more violent towards her Shoulders, ſometimes more ſtrong towards the Bottom of her Back; that her Pains had been greater the two laſt Days, and were ſtill increaſing this Day, and extended into her *Bowels* on the right Side of her *Belly*, and into her right Groin, and were very violent in thoſe Parts, as well as in her Back. She alſo complain'd of a Want of Appetite, and Lowneſs of Spirits.

§. 431. She had *miſcarried* twice: The firſt Time at the End of three Months, which was preceded by a *Pain in her Back*, and then other Symptoms of an approaching Abortion. The ſecond Time, ſhe miſcarried at the End of two Months, which was preceded by *Pains in her Back and Bowels*, and therefore was apprehenſive ſhe ſhould miſcarry again. I order'd her to keep her Chamber,

Chamber, and to avoid ſtirring about till ſhe was better, and preſcribed for her the following Remedies.

℞ *Rad. Tormentill. Lapid. Contrayerv. ana gr.* xv. *El. Mithridatii* ℈i. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS in aurandus, & ſextâ quâque horâ ad iv. vices ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Cochl. iv. *Julapii* ſequent.

℞ *Sal. Succini vol. gr.* viii. *Aq. Cinnam. tenuis* ℥iv. *Aq. Menth.* ℥iij. *Aq. Pæon. comp.* ℥i. *Sacchar. alb. q. ſ. ad ſaporem gratum. M. f.* JULAPIUM.

§. 432. *June* 6. I viſited her again, and found her Pains greatly abated; and therefore order'd four *Boluſes*, and another Bottle of the ſame *Julep*, to be taken as the former.

§. 433. *July* 7. I viſited her again, and her Pains were in a Manner gone, and her Spirits were better: However, I thought it beſt to order another Repetition of the *Bolus* and *Julep*.

§. 434. *June* 8. I viſited her again, found her free from her Pains, her Spirits ſtronger, and a better Appetite to Food; but conſidering that ſhe had twice miſcarried, and had but a weak and infirm Habit of Body, I did not think it ſafe for her to leave off the Uſe of Medicines yet, and therefore preſcribed for her as follows.

℞ *Rad.*

℞ *Rad. Tormentill. Lapid. Contrayerv. ana* ℈i. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* Bolus inaurandus, & bis in die, per aliquot dies ſumendus, ſuperbibendo uncias duas *Julapii ſequentis.*

℞ *Sal. Succini vol. gr.* iv. *Aq. Cinnam. tenuis* ℥ii. *Aq. Menth.* ℥i. *Aq. Pæon. comp. Syr. Balſamic. ana* ℥ſs *M. f.* Julapium.

§. 435. She continued the Uſe of theſe Medicines a few Days, and recover'd a good Appetite, chearful Spirits, more Strength, and better Health than ſhe had enjoyed for a long Time, and remain'd free from her former Diſorders, till in *July* a dreadful Fire happen'd not far from her, which burnt down ſeveral Houſes, and frightned her to that Degree, which ſoon threw her into violent Pains, Floodings, and brought on a haſty Abortion.

CHAP. XVII.

CAAP. XVII.

Containing an Account of the Cramp, *as to its Cauſes, curative Indications, and Methods of Cure, with a proper* Hiſtory.

§. 436. IV. WE are now come to conſider the *fourth* and laſt Tribe of *Painful Diſtempers*; namely, thoſe incidental to the LIMBS; which may be diſcuſſed under three general Denominations, *viz.* the *Cramp*, the *Rheumatiſm*, and the *Gout*; and I ſhall diſcourſe of them in the Order they are mentioned.

§. 437. 1. The CRAMP comes under our Notice. This is a very violent, and exceeding *painful Contraction* of ſome Muſcle commonly in one or other of the Limbs; and moſt frequently in the Thighs, Legs, or Feet: Sometimes it happens in ſome Muſcle of the Belly or Side; but wherever it happens, it proceeds from the ſame Cauſes, and may be cured by the ſame Methods.

§. 438. It may be proper here to conſider the

the State of the Muſcle under this Diſeaſe, and how the *ſpaſmodic Pains* are produced; which may lead us into the Knowledge of the right Way of removing them.

§. 439. Let me therefore obſerve, 1. That as the Muſcle, which has the *Cramp*, is in a State of *Contraction*; and under a Contraction much greater than that which any voluntary Motion naturally puts it into, ſo all its Veſſels are proportionally fuller of Fluid.

§. 440. 2. That as the ſanguine Arteries are too much diſtended with Blood, ſo the diſtending Blood preſſes againſt the Extremities of the Nerves ſituated in the Coats of thoſe Arteries; and from that Preſſure, as I apprehend, the ſpaſmodic Pains do proceed. I am confirmed in this Notion by conſidering, that the Pains ceaſe immediately upon the emptying thoſe Veſſels of the exceeding Quantity of the Blood that was in them; that is, upon the Removal of the too great Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected.

§. 441. The *curative* Indication therefore is to procure a *Reflux* of Blood from the turgid and contracted Muſcle, and to bring

bring it to an *Æquilibrium* with its antagoniſt Muſcle, and then the painful Malady ceaſes.

§. 542. Sometimes this Indication is obtain'd by *Friction:* Rubbing the Part affected with a warm Hand often, makes the Blood paſs from the ſanguine Arteries, into the ſanguine Veins; removes the Obſtruction, quickens the Circulation, and makes the contracted Muſcle to relax, and return to its natural State. And the following Remedies may produce the ſame Effects to the Eaſe of the Patient.

℞ *Ol. Succini, Ol. Olivar. ana* ℥ſs. *M. f.* LINIMENTUM, quo Pars affecta tepidè & benè inungatur. Vel,

℞ *Camphor. pulv.* ℈ii. *Ol. Olivar.* ℥i. *M. f.* LINIMENTUM, ut prius tepidè utendum. Vel,

℞ *Sp. Vini rect.* ʒvi. *Aq. Hungaric. Tinct. Myrrhæ, ana* ʒi. *M. f.* FOTUS Parti affectæ applicandus.

§. 443. I ſhall only relate one Hiſtory of this Sort of *Pains*, and then conſider that very frequent Diſeaſe called the *Rheumatiſm.*

HISTORY

HISTORY XLII.

§. 444. *May* 22. 1735. Mrs. A— P—s, aged about forty-three Years, big with Child, and within eight Weeks of her Reckoning, desired my Advice. She acquainted me, that she had been grievously afflicted with the *Cramp* almost from the Time of her Quick'ning, and that of late she was more frequently and violently troubled with it; that she often had Cramps in her *Thighs*, *Legs*, and *Belly*, and sometimes on the *Backs of her Hands*, Day and Night, on any sudden Motion, or Turn of her Body; nay, almost whenever she stirred; and that when she was in Bed, if she happen'd to cough or sneeze, or put her Legs down straight, or if she changed her Posture, it would bring the *Cramp into her Belly*, sometimes about her *Navel*, sometimes on the *right Side*, but most frequently on the *left Side* of her Belly, and that wherever the *Cramp* came, it drew her Flesh up in *Lumps*, as she expres's'd it.

§. 445. She said the Pain was extreme, as if the Part was violently pinched. She further related, that when a Fit of the

Cramp

Cramp came, the Child never moved within her; that ſhe could feel nothing of it till the Fit was over; but that as ſoon as the *Cramp* was gone, ſhe felt it *ſhivering* and *trembling* for a While; and when that Sort of Motion was over, it would *ſtruggle* very much, ſometimes for near half an Hour, and bear ſtrongly downwards towards the Birth; and that herſelf was always *faint* and *low ſpirited* after a Fit of the *Cramp*. She obſerved that if ſhe could break Wind, it ſometimes gave her ſome Relief.

§. 446. She likewiſe inform'd me, that in a former Pregnancy the Midwife adviſed her to a *Galbanum* Plaiſter to her *Belly* againſt the *Cramp*; which ſhe applied, but that ſhe was in more Miſery after it was on, than before; and therefore after ſome Days took it off again.

§. 447. I preſcribed for her the following Remedies.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ℈i. *Ol. Olivar.* ʒvii. *Ol. Nuc. Moſcat. chym. gut.* iv. *M. f.* Linimentum, quo Partes affectæ, ut opus fuerit, tepidè inungantur.

℞ *Lapid. Contrayerv.* ℈ii. *Sal. Abſinth.* ℈i. *Aq. Menthæ.* ʒiiſs. *Aq. Cinnam. fort.* ʒiſs. *Sp. Lavendul. c. gut.* 40. *Laudan. liquid.* Syd. *gut.* 20. *M. f.* Julapium *cardiacum*, de quo cap. Cochl. i. vel ii. pro re natâ, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

§. 448.

§. 448. *May* 26. I visited her again, and found her better as to her *Cramps*; but she complain'd of a *Pain in her Head.* I order'd her to continue the Use of the the *Liniment*; and prescribed as follows.

℞ *Pulv. e Chel. Cancr. simpl. Cretæ albæ, ana* ʒs. *Aq. fontan. Aq. Cinnam. fort. ana* ʒii. *Sacchar. alb. q. s. ad saporem gratum. M. f.* JULAPIUM *cardiacum,* cujus cap. Cochl. i. pro re natâ, post Phialæ agitationem.

℞ *Aq. Hungaric. Aceti, ana* ʒii. *M. pro* FOTU *cephalico,* quo Nares & Tempora subindè, ut opus fuerit, foveantur.

§. 449. *May* 27. the last *Julep* and *Liniment* were both repeated, and again *May* 28. and *June* 12. the *Liniment* only was repeated; and I had no Occasion to prescribe any Thing else. She went out her Time, and was deliver'd of a Daughter the 12th of *July.*

CHAP. XVIII.

CHAP. XVIII.

Containing an Account of the Rheumatiſm, *as to its Cauſes, and curative Indications, with ſuitable* Hiſtories.

§. 450. 2. I SHALL now treat of the RHEUMATISM, under which the Patient is afflicted with *great Pain* either in his *Shoulders, Arms, Hands, Wriſts, Knees,* or *Ankles;* in one or other, more or fewer of theſe Places.

§. 451. RHEUMATICK PAINS may likewiſe be produced in the *Viſcera,* and other Parts of the Body, as well as in the Limbs, (*vid.* my *Medical Practice* §. 228.) and when they do ſo, they require the ſame Medicines and Method of Cure.

§. 452. Theſe Pains (§. 450.) are commonly violent, and ſometimes moſt exquiſite and intolerable, and are often attended with a *Swelling* and *Redneſs* of the Parts affected; and, if they continue violent, do often introduce a *ſympomatick* Fever.

§. 453. But in order to the Forming right Notions of theſe Diſeaſes, divers Things are to be conſidered, *viz.* 1. That the Blood of Perſons afflicted with them, is always *viſcid, ſizy*, or *glutinous*, as appears evident from the glewy Matter, which coagulate and covers the *Coagulum* of the red Globules of the Blood taken by Phlebotomy from rheumatic Patients (*a*).

2. That the Parts affected, tho' they ſwell, and in ſome Meaſure look reddiſh, and feel hot, yet do not ſuppurate.

3. That *rheumatic Pains* and *Swellings* commonly happen near the Joints of the Bones, and Tendons of the Muſcles, at or near their Inſertions into the Bones.

4. That the lymphatick Arteries in the Parts affected, near the Articulation of the Bones of the Limbs, which convey their Fluid to the mucilaginous Glands, are ſmaller and more numerous than in many other Parts of the Body.

5. That the rheumatick Pains are ſometimes *ſhifting* from one Place to another, and again returning to the former.

(*a*) *Sanguis Pleuriticorum ſimilis.* Dr. *Sydenham de Rheumatiſmo Proceſſ. Integr. p.* 21.

§. 454.

§. 454. From what has been obſerved, (§. 453.) it ſeems reaſonable to infer the following Propoſitions, *viz.*

Prop. 1. *That the Blood does not ſtagnate in the capillary* ſanguine Arteries *of the Parts ſwelled:* Becauſe if it did, thoſe Tumours muſt *ſuppurate*, as *Phlegmons* do, unleſs the ſtagnant or obſtructed Blood be timely diſcuſſed by Remedies proper for that Purpoſe; but this is not the Caſe in thoſe painful Swellings, which afflict Perſons under *Rheumatiſms*, §. 453. N° 2. *Ergo, &c.*

Prop. 2. *That Blood is not protruded from the capillary* ſanguine Arteries *of the Parts affected into lymphatic Arteries:* Becauſe in ſuch a Caſe the Blood extravaſated from its proper Veſſels, being uncapable either of paſſing onwards thro' the Lymphaticks into the ſanguine Veins, or of returning back into the ſanguine Arteries, muſt ſtagnate and putrefy; or, in other Words, muſt ſuppurate, contrary to §. 453. N° 2.

Prop. 3. *That the lymphatick Arteries in the Parts affected muſt ſecrete a Fluid*

more viſcid *than in Time of Health*, §. 453. N° 1.

Prop. 4. *That the* viſcid Lymph *ſecreted by thoſe lymphatick Arteries from the Blood, muſt* diſtend *them, in ſome Proportion to the Degree of its* Viſcidity, *and* Quantity: Becauſe the viſcid Quality of it will render its Motion thro' their Extremities into the lymphatick Veins ſlower than in Time of Health, and ſlower than it comes into thoſe Arteries.

Prop. 5. *That the Diſtention of thoſe lymphatick Arteries muſt occaſion too* great Preſſures *againſt the Extremities of the adjacent Nerves:* The Senſe of which is Pain.

§. 455. From what has been obſerved in §. 453. N° 1. it appears that *viſcid Humours*, or a glewy Quality in the Blood, is one *antecedent* Cauſe of *Rheumatiſms*; and from §. 454. *Prop.* 4, 5. it ſeems evident, that too great a Diſtention of the lymphatick Arteries, or too great Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected, by *Lymph* obſtructed in its Courſe thro' its Veſſels, is one *proximate* Cauſe of them.

§. 456. And let me add, that the Parts affected

affected ſwell, and the Pains increaſe in Proportion to the increaſing Quantity of the *viſcid Lymph* obſtructed in its Courſe, and diſtending its Veſſels.

§. 457. But there may be another conjunct Cauſe of rheumatick Pains, *viz.* an *alcaline Acrimony*, as well as a *Viſcidity* of the Blood: Particles of alcaline Salts may, from the Endings of ſome ſecreting Ducts, be brought to immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves affected, and ſo produce moſt exquiſite Pains.

§. 458. One or both of the Cauſes aſſigned, *viz.* 1. *Preſſures* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected, by Means of lymphatick Veſſels diſtended with viſcid Humours; or, 2. *Acrid Particles* brought, ſome how, to immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves affected, moſt frequently produce the Pains complain'd of.

§. 459. Hence (§. 458.) we may infer, that the *curative* Indications are, 1. To attenuate the *viſcid* Blood. 2. To correct its *Acrimony*. 3. To remove all Obſtruction from the Veſſels affected, and diſlodge any ſaline, acrid Particles protruded to the Ex-

tremities of any Nerves; but this laſt, indeed, is commonly a natural Conſequence of accompliſhing the two firſt Intentions; and how they may be effected, will appear from thoſe Hiſtories wherewith I ſhall cloſe this Chapter.

§. 460. There is, I think, another Kind of *rheumatick Pains*, which proceeds from FLATULENCIES; that is, too much *Air*, or Wind in the Blood.

§. 461. I call theſe Pains (§. 460.) *rheumatick*, becauſe they happen in, or very near the ſame Parts uſually affected with the other rheumatick Pains, and ſeem ſuch to thoſe who have them.

§. 462. Theſe PAINS (§. 460.) may be diſtinguiſhed or known from others by two Symptoms, *viz.* 1. By their *ſhifting* Places; being ſometimes in one Part, and ſometimes in another. 2. By their *coming*, or *increaſing*, when the Patient grows warm in Bed. By one or other, or both theſe Symptoms conjunctly, we may be able to judge when rheumatick Pains are produced by Flatulencies in the Blood.

§. 463. That I have aſſigned (§. 460.) the true Cauſe of theſe moving Pains, will appear,

pear, if we conſider, 1. That there is *Air* in all the Aliment received into the Stomach. 2. That there is *Air* always in the Blood, and always going into it with the Chyle. 3. That when the Blood is too *thin* and *watery*, and the AIR too abundant in it, we may eaſily apprehend, that in ſome Parts of the Blood, and in thoſe Parts of the ſanguine Arteries, where the Contraction of them is weakeſt, (that is, in the capillary Ramifications of them, near their Extremities) the Particles of the *redundant Air* may expand themſelves, and make painful Preſſures againſt the Extremities of the adjacent Nerves; which *Pain* ceaſes when the *expanded Air* is protruded by ſucceeding Quantities of Blood into the ſanguine Veins; which grow larger and larger in their Diameter, the farther they go from the Extremities of the ſanguine Arteries, which ſupply them.

§. 464. When that Portion of *redundant Air* comes near the Extremities of ſuch ſanguine Arteries in any other Limb, it expands and produces Pain in the ſame Manner. Thus may *ſhifting*, or *moving* Pains be produced.

§. 465. 4. If we consider, that when a Person is in Bed, the Heat of his Body augments, and that the Blood, and more especially the *Air* in it, becomes rarified, we may easily apprehend how Pains in the Limbs may be brought on, or increased by the Warmth of the Bed, when the Blood is too *watery*, and the Particles of *elastick Air* are too abundant in it. *Vid.* Page 128. *Corol.* 2, 3.

§. 466. The *curative* Indications, when *Flatulencies* in the Blood concur to produce the rheumatick Pains complain'd of, may be understood, by what has been said §. 80. they oblige us so to contrive the Medicines, as that they may *absorb Air*, and promote the Evacuation of it from the Blood.

§. 467. And I may here fitly remind my Reader, that AIR may be excreted from the Blood into the Cavity of the Stomach and Intestines, (*vid.* §. 211, 212, *&c.*) and into the *Pelvis* of each Kidney; and therefore that those Medicines, when needful, which promote Excretion either by *Urine* or *Stool*, may also procure an Evacuation of *Air* from the Blood.

§. 468. The Case of *rheumatick Fevers*, that is, Fevers, which bring on *rheumatick Pains*, I have consider'd in my Book intuled, *Medical Practice, &c.* §. 225, *ad* 236.

236. to which I muſt refer my Reader; and how Fevers *ſymptomatick*, introduced by the Violence of previous *rheumatick Pains*, are to be managed and cured correſpondent to the Indications noted, §. 451. will appear from the following Hiſtories.

HISTORY XLIII.

§. 469. *December* 26. 1731. in the Morning, being ſent for, I viſited Mr. JOHN LEVI, of *Witham* in *Eſſex*, aged about 32 Years. He had been taken ill the *Thurſday* before (*Dec.* 23.) with *violent Pains in his Bones*, eſpecially about his *Joints*. He had often SHAKINGS in his *Hands* and *Arms*, thro' the Greatneſs of his Pains.

§. 470. When I came to him, his TONGUE was *moiſt*, the HEAT of his Body *temperate*; his PULSE was *moderate* as to Strength, but ſomewhat quicker than in Health: He was very *thirſty*, and his URINE look'd like Water in which ſo much *Bole Armoniack* had been diſſolved, as would bring it to the Conſiſtence of Milk; and it remain'd equally thick from the Top to the Bottom, and dropt no Sediment, tho' it ſtood many Hours. He went to Stool frequently; and

yet

yet his *Body*, his *Legs*, and *Wriſts*, ſwell'd; and he complain'd of being very *ſore* and tender, and could neither walk nor ſtand, nor turn himſelf in Bed. I preſcribed for him the following Medicines.

℞ *Bezoar. Mineral.* ℈ſs. *Rad. Serpentar. virg. Coccinell. ana gr.* v. *Myrrh. gr.* iii. *Croci gr.* ii. *Camphoræ gr.* i. *Syr. Bacc. Sambuc. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS immediatè ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Salviâ pptæ.

℞ *Milleped. ppt. Sal. Nitri, ana* ℈i. *Aq. Pulegii* ℥ii, *Aq. Bryon. comp.* ℥iſs. *Sp. Lavendul. comp. Syr. Balſamic. ana* ʒii. *M. f.* JULAPIUM *cardiacum & attenuans*, cujus cap. Cochl. i. ſubindè, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

§. 471. In the Evening I viſited him again, and found his *Pains* ſomewhat abated; his other Symptoms much as they were; but he complain'd much of his *Thirſtineſs*. I preſcribed for him as follows.

Pergat in uſu BOLI mane præſcripti, & ſextâ quâque horâ ad iii. alias vices ſumat unum.

℞ *Pulv. e Chel. Cancr. ſimpl. Sal. Prunell. Sal. Abſinth. ana* ℈i. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ℥iiſs. *Aq. Cinnam. fort.* ℥iſs. *Sacchar. alb. q. ſ. ad ſaporem gratum. M. f.* JULAPIUM *attenuans*, cujus cap. Cochl. i. in Hauſt. Aq. fontan. cum pauxillo *Sp. Vini Gallic.* ſubindè *Siti* urgente, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

§. 472. *December* 27. I viſited him again, and

and was inform'd, that he had ſlept pretty well the laſt Night; that his Stomach was ſomewhat better; that his Thirſt was leſs, that his Pains were much more abated, and in a Manner gone; and that he had ſeven or eight Stools ſince the laſt Evening. His URINE was become *clear*, and not much higher colour'd than Canary. He complain'd of being *very ſore*, eſpecially in his *Groins*. He was very deſirous of drinking ſome Ale, and had been accuſtomed to a great deal. I gave him Leave therefore to take a Draught of it ſome times; but order'd that a red *hot Iron* ſhould firſt be quenched in it; and then preſcribed for him as follows.

Pergat in uſu BOLI heſterno die præſcripti, & horis octavis ad tres alias vices ſumat unum, & perſiſtat in uſu JULAPII (*cum Pulv. è Chel. Cancr, &c.*) præſcripti, ut anteà.

℞ *Rad. Enulæ camp. Lign. Guajac. raſ. ana* ʒii. *Fol. Malvæ M.* ii. *Sem. Aniſ.* ʒii. *Coq. cum Aq. fontan. q. ſ. ad* lbiij. *Dein Liquori colato adde Sp. Vini. rect.* lbi. *M. f.* FOTUS, cum Stuphis laneis partibus affectis calidè applicandus.

§. 473. *December* 28. about Eight of the Clock in the Evening, I viſited him, and found him much better, and was told that his

his *Pains* and *Soreneſs* were gone; that he could turn and lift up himſelf in Bed; that he roſe, and did ſit up ſeveral Hours in the Day, and bore it very well; that he could ſtand on his Feet, and walk a little; that his Appetite was better, that he had eaten Toaſt and Butter, and Mutton Broth, *&c.* which agreed well with him; but his URINE was *red* and *thick* again, tho' not near to the Degree in which I firſt ſaw it. I preſcribed for him the following Mixture.

℞ *Lapid. Contrayerv. Antimon. diaphor. ana* ℈i. *Sal. Abſinth. Coccinell. ana* ℈ii. *Croci* ℈ſs. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ℥iiſs. *Aq. Bryon. comp.* ℥i. *Aq. Cinnam. fort* ℥ſs. *Sacchar. albiſſ. q. ſ. ad ſaporem gratum, & f.* MISTURA *attenuans,* de qua capiat Cochl. i. horis quartis vel tertiis, ſi opus fuerit, Phialâ prius agitatâ; & ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Infuſi Herb. Meliſſæ, vel Aq. fontan. cum pauxillo *Sp. Vini Gallic.*

§. 474. *December* 29. he had ſeveral Stools this Day, otherwiſe continued mending.

§. 475. *December* 30. he had ſome Return of Pain about his *right Knee,* which was ſwelled. His Urine was neither ſo high colour'd, nor ſo thick as on *Dec.* 28; he had no Stool this Day; his other Symptoms good. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Sp.*

℞ *Sp. Sal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒii. cujus capiat gut 30. ſubindè in Hauſt. Pſeudo-Theæ *cum Herb. Trifol. Paludos,* vel *cum Flor. Chamæm. pptæ.*

§. 476. *December* 31. This Day he had much PAIN in his *Back, Arms, Wriſts, Knees,* and *Legs*; his Wriſts and both Knees were ſwelled. His Pulſe was regular, the Heat of his Body temperate, except the Parts ſwelled, which were hot. His Urine was of a Canary Colour, and clear. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Æthiop. Mineral.* ϑi. *Sal. Prunell. gr.* v. *Conſerv. Abſiath. rom.* ϑii. *Syr. Bac. Sambuc. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS immediatè ſumendus, & horis quatuor interpoſitis, bibat Cochl. iii. *Miſturæ* ſequentis, & poſt horas iii. alia Cochl. iii. ejuſdem.

℞ *Sal. Succini vol. gr.* iv. *Tinct. Sacræ* ʒiiſs. *Syr. de Spina Cervin.* ʒiſs. *& f.* MISTURA *purgans.*

§. 477. *January* 1. 1731-2. I viſited him, and was told, that about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenon, the Day before, he took the *Bolus,* and about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon the firſt three Spoonfuls of the *purging Mixture,* and three Spoonfuls more about Five o'Clock, which gave him two Stools; and that in an Hour after he had taken the firſt three Spoonfuls of it, he fell into

into a breathing, moderate Sweat till about Nine o'Clock this Day; and that all his Pains were gone, but left a *Soreneſs* in the Parts affected. His Urine was of a good Colour, and other Symptoms favourable. I preſcribed for him the following Medicine.

℞ *Æthiop. Mineral.* ʒſs. *Rad. Serpentar. virg.* ʒi. *Sal. Martis* ϑſs. *Sal. Prunell.* ϑii. *Conſerv. Abſinth. rom.* ʒvi. *Syr. Bac. Sambucc. q. ſ. M. f.* ELECTUARIUM, cujus capiat quantitatem Nucis Moſcatæ horis octavis vel ſextis, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.

§. 468. *January* 4. he had at Times ſome feeling of Pain in the Parts before affected: I therefore preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Cinnab. Nativ. Rad. Serpentar. virg. Flor. Chamæm. ana gr.* v. *Flor. Sulphur.* ϑſs. *Lapid. Contrayerv. gr.* v. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS veſperi & craſtino mane ſumendus.

§. 479. *January* 5. he had taken *Cold*, and had ſome *febrile Symptoms*; on which Occaſion I preſcribed the following Medicines, in the Uſe of which he ſoon became free from them, as well as from his Pains.

℞ *Antimon. diaphor. Flor. Sulphur. ana* ʒſs. *Sal. Nitri, Coccinell. ana* ϑi. *Myrrh.* ϑſs. *Camphor. gr.* iv. *M. f.* PULVIS

PULVIS in Partes iv. æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam omni Quadrihorio cum Cochl. i. *Miſturæ* ſequeutis miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Salviâ pptæ.

℞ *Aq. Lactis alex. Aq. Bryon. comp. ana* ℥ſs. *Syr. Balſamic.* ʒi. *& f.* MISTURA.

HISTORY XLIV.

§. 480. *May* 11. 1735. in the Morning I was ſent for, and viſited Mr. C— M——s, a young Man aged about 20 Years. I found him grievouſly afflicted with *Rheumatick Pains* and a *ſymptomatick Fever.* I was informed that he was firſt taken with PAINS *croſs his Shoulders*; then down his *Back* and into his *Groin.* He had alſo PAINS in his *Shoulders, Hands, Knees, Legs* and *Feet.* Theſe Pains he had ſome Days before any Symptoms of a Fever were perceived; but *Wedneſday* the 7th of this Month he was taken more violently, and febrile Symptoms came on. He had been *blooded* before I ſaw him, and his Blood was exceeding ſizy; he had likewiſe been *vomited,* and I think *purged*; but ſtill grew worſe.

§. 481.

§. 481. When I firſt viſited him, his PAINS were chiefly in his *Knees*, which were ſomewhat *ſwelled*, felt very hot, but were not diſcoloured: He could *neither ſtand* nor *move his Legs*. He had been reſtleſs, and not able to ſleep for his Pains. He was *thirſty*, his Fleſh was *hot*, and his Pulſe *quick*. I ordered him to drink plentifully of diluting Liquors, and preſcribed for him the following Medicines.

℞ *Rad. Serpentar. virg. Antimon.. diaphor. Coccinell. ana gr.* v. *Sal. Succini vol. gr.* iii. *Camphor. gr.* ii. *Syr. Bac. Sambuc. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & ſextâ quâque horâ ad iv. vices ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Cochl. iv. *Julapii* ſequentis.

℞ *Aq. Lactis alex.* ℥vii. *Aq. Bryon. c.* ℥vi. *Sp. Lavendul. c.* ℥ii. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* 40. *Sacchar. alb. q. ſ. ad ſaporem gratum. M. f.* JULAPIUM.

℞ *Sp. Vini camphorat. Sp. Lavendul. c. ana* ℥i. *Aceti Vini alb.* ℥vi. *M. f.* FOTUS, quo Partes affectæ tepidè foveantur.

§. 482. In the Evening I viſited him again; he had taken three of the *Boluſes*; his Symptoms were much the ſame as in the Morning. I preſcribed the following Draughts, and order'd that he ſhould take the firſt of them ſix Hours after he had taken the fourth Bolus.

℞ *Lapid.*

℞ *Lapid. Contrayerv. Antimon. diaphor. ana* ℈ſs. *Coccinell. gr.* v. *Sal. Abſinth. gr.* xii. *Aq. Menth.* ʒiſs. *Aq. Bryon. c. Syr. Balſamic. ana* ʒii. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* x. *M. f.* HAUSTUS, horis ſextis ad ii. vices bibendus.

§. 483. *May* 12. in the Morning, I viſited him again, and found him much in the ſame State, only that he had *ſweated* a pretty deal. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Antimon. diaphor.* ℈ſs. *Sal. Abſinth. Sal. Prunell. ana gr.* v. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ʒiſs. *Aq. Menth.* ʒſs. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* x. *Sacchar. alb. q. ſ. ad ſaporem gratum, M. f.* HAUSTUS horis quartis ad ii. vices bibendus.

℞ *Sp. Nitri dulc.* ʒiij. *Tinct. Croci* ʒi. *& f.* MISTURA, cujus cap. gut. xx. in Hauſt. Infuſ. *Salviæ* nobilis, vel Decoct. *C. C. Raſ.* ſubindè ſiti urgente.

EMPLASTRA *Epiſpaſtica* Brachiis internis infra cubitos applicentur.

§. 484. In the Evening I viſited him again, and found a Remiſſion of his *Pains* and *febrile Symptoms*. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Rad. Serpentar. virg. Flor. Sulphur. Coccinel. ana gr.* v. *Diaſcordii ſine melle* ℈i. *Syr. Bac. Sambuc. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & horis octavis ad ii. vices ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Salviâ nobili pptæ.

℞ *Aq. Lactis alex.* ʒiiſs. *Aq. Bryon. c.* ʒi. *Sp. Lavendul. c.* ʒii.

c. ʒii. *Tinct. Croci, Syr. Balſamic. ana* ʒi. *M.f.* JULAPIUM *cardiacum,* cujus cap. Cochl. i. largum in Languoribus.

§. 485. *May* 13. in the Forenoon, I viſited him, and found his *Knees* and *Legs* much better, but the PAINS in his *Shoulders* were increaſed, and he could not move either his *Hands*, or *Arms*. His THIRST was *increaſed*, and he had been without a Stool for ſome Days. I therefore order'd a Glyſter to be made with *Water Gruel*, (in which Aniſeeds had been boil'd) *Butter*, *Sugar*, and *Salt*, and given him, and then preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Sal. Nitri* ʒſs. *Flor. Sulphur. Coccinell. ana gr.* XV. *M.f.* PULVIS in Partes iii. æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam horis quartis cum Cochl. i. *Miſturæ* ſequentis miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.

℞ *Aq. Lactis alex.* ʒi. *Aq. Menth. Syr. Balſamic. ana* ʒſs. *& f.* MISTURA pro Pulv.

℞ *Sp. Vitriol.* ʒi. *Aq. Cinnam. fort.* ʒiij. *& f.* MISTURA, de quâ capiat in Hauſt. Liquoris cujuſlibet tot Guttas quot ſufficiant ad moderatam aciditatem, ſubindè ſiti urgente.

§. 486. In the Evening I viſited him again, and found his Fever and Pains abated, and was informed that the *Glyſter* had been given,

given, and produced a Stool. I therefore only order'd the *Powders*, and the *Mixture* for them preſcribed in the Morning, to be repeated, and taken as the former.

§. 487. *May* 14. I viſited him, and found him in a *Sweat*; and was inform'd that he had ſweated much all the Night, and had ſlept between Whiles pretty well. His Pains were more moderate, and his Fever abated. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Antimon. diaphoret. Sal. Nitri. Flor. Sulphur. ana gr.* vii. *Coccinell. gr.* iv. *M. f.* Pulvis pro Doſ. i. horis quartis, cum Cochl. i. *Miſturæ* heri præſcriptæ miſta, ſumenda; ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.

§. 488. *May* 15. I viſited him again, and found him abundantly better, his Pains much abated, and his Fever almoſt gone. Therefore I preſcribed the following *Powders* for him, and took my Leave, deſiring, if there ſhould be any further Occaſion for my Advice, that they would ſend to me.

℞ *Sal. Nitri, Flor. Sulphur. Antimon. diaphoret. ana* ℈i. *Coccinell. gr.* xv. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* ii. *M. f.* Pulvis in Partes iii. æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam cum Cochl. i. *Miſturæ* ſeq. miſtam, horis quartis, vel ſextis, vel octavis, vel bis in die, ut opus fuerit.

℞ *Aq. Menthæ, Aq. Pulegii, ana* ℥ss. *Syr. Bac. Sambucc.* ℥i. *& f.* MISTURA pro Pulv.

§. 489. I was afterwards inform'd that he went on with the Uſe of theſe *Powders* (§. 473.) for ſome Days, and of the *Foment*, and that he continued recovering his Health; and I have been lately told, that had no Relapſe; but has enjoy'd his Health very well ever ſince.

HISTORY XLV.

§. 490. *May* 23. 1736. having been ſent for, I viſited Mr. M——w, a young Gentlemen, aged about twenty-ſix Years. He complain'd of *violent Pains* in his *Knees*, and *Ankles*, which were pretty much *ſwelled*. He could *neither walk, nor ſtand, nor ſet a Foot to the Ground, nor move his Legs*. He had alſo violent *Pains* in both his *Shoulders*; he had not been able to get any Sleep for ſeveral Nights, by Reaſon of his Pains, but lay roaring under extreme Agonies. He was become *thirſty*, and his Pulſe *quick*, but his Fleſh not burning hot. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Rad. Serpentar. virg. Sal. Succini vol. ana gr. v. Camphor.*

phor. gr. ii. *Elect. Mithridatii* ʒſs. *Syr. Caryophyll. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & horis ſextis ſumendus, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino Mont. ppti.

℞ *Sp. Nitri dulc.* ʒſs. cujus cap. gut. xx. ſubindè in Hauſt. Decocti C. C. Raſ. vel Aquæ Hordei, vel Pſeudo-Theæ cum Sem. Urticæ vulg. pptæ, & cum Saccharo alb. parum edulcatæ.

§. 491. *May* 24. I viſited him again, was told that he had taken three *Boluſes*, that his Pains were much abated, and he had got Sleep. I order'd him to continue the Uſe of the *Bolus*, *&c.* as before.

§. 492. *May* 25. he omitted taking his *Bolus*.

§. 493. *May* 26. his Pains increaſed again, which prevailed with him to take his *Bolus* as directed.

§. 494. *May* 27. I viſited him again, and was informed that he had taken three *Boluſes* more; that he had ſlept well the Night before; that the *Pains* and *Swellings* were gone from his *Knees*, *Ankles*, and *Shoulders*; but that he had ſome Pain in his *right Elbow*, which hinder'd his lifting his right Hand to his Head, and that he went to Stool pretty often. I preſcribed the following *Bolus*, in the Uſe of

which he very ſoon became free from his remaining Pains, and recovered his Health.

℞ *Rad. Serpentar. virg. Lapid. Contrayerv. Sal. Succini vol. ana gr.* v. *Camphor. gr.* iii. *Elect. Mithridatii* ʒſs. *Syr. Caryophyll. q. ſ. M f.* Bolus inaurandus, & horis ſextis ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino Mont. ppti.

CHAP. XIX.

CHAP. XIX.

Containing an Account of the Gout, *as to its Cauſes, and curative Indications, with* Hiſtories *of* Pains *in the* Hips, Knees, *and* Feet.

§. 495. 3. THE next Subject of our Conſideration is the GOUT; by which I mean thoſe PAINS which affect the *Joints*, when the *morbid Humour* is excreted at the Extremities of the Bones; as in *rheumatick* Pains it is commonly excreted near the Extremities of them, about thoſe Parts of them, where the Tendons of the Muſcles are inſerted, as I apprehend.

§. 496. Theſe Pains (§. 495.) are variouſly denominated from the different Parts in which they happen to be ſeated. *E. g.*

1. CHIRAGRA, when in the *Hands*, or *Wriſts*.
2. ISCHIAS, or SCIATICA, when in the *Hip*.
3. GONEGRA, when in the *Knees*. And,
4. PODAGRA, when in the *Feet*, or *Toes*.

§. 497. The Nature of the Gouty Humour has already been deſcribed, (§. 233, 234,) and the Deſcription proved to be true. *Vid.* §. 234.

§. 498. The conſtituent Parts of it are PARTICLES of *alcaline Salts*, *Air*, *Oil*, and a little *Earth*. The conſtituent Parts of the human *Calculus* are much the ſame.

§. 499. Theſe PARTICLES, (§. 498.) which ſometimes produce the *Stone* and *Gout*, do always exiſt in all human Bodies, tho' commonly more in thoſe that are elder, than in the younger: But in a Time of perfect Health they are not, and ought not to be thought *morbid*; becauſe while they are in a due State and Quantity, they ſubſerve ſome important Uſes in the animal Oeconomy; and while Perſons remain in a State of perfect Health, ſuch Particles (§. 498.) are continually paſſing out of the Body in ſufficient Quantity by the natural Ways of Excretion.

§. 500. When, indeed, by any Occaſion, there happens a Defect in the Force of the Action of the Heart and Arteries, then thoſe *alcaline Salts*, &c. (§. 498.) will not be ſufficiently comminuted; and conſequently will not be ſufficiently evacuated out of the

Body;

Body; which Event lays a Foundation for the GOUT, and adminiſters Matter for the Formation and Increaſe of the *Stone*.

§. 501. There is another and a very common Way of laying a Foundation for theſe terrible Diſtempers; that is, LIVING *much on animal Food, which abounds with* alcaline Salts; DRINKING *much Wine, the* Tartar *of which may be tranſmuted into* Salts *of an* alcaline Quality by Means of its Mixture with the ſecreted Humours it meets with in the human Body; and the NEGLECTING *of Exerciſe, or bodily Labours.*

§. 502. Theſe three Things (§. 501.) may be reckon'd the moſt frequent *antecedent* Cauſes of the *gouty Humour* in the Blood, no leſs than of the *Stone* in the Kidneys, or Bladder.

§. 503. But that we may form a right Notion of the Manner in which *arthritick Pains* are produced, we muſt conſider, 1. That the *gouty Humour*, or the Particles which compoſe it, are brought down with the arterial Blood to the Joint affected. 2. That, about the Endings of thoſe capillary ſanguine Arteries, Part of the *gouty Particles* are impell'd into lymphatick Arteries; and very

very likely a great Part of them paſſes onwards with the Blood into the ſanguine Veins, and proceeds with it in its Circulation.

§. 504. I may now obſerve, that the Effect of the gouty Humour's being ſecreted by the lymphatick Arteries at the Extremities of the Bones in the Joint affected, may be, either,

1. Such a *Diſtention* of thoſe lymphatick Veſſels, as by compreſſing the Extremities of the adjacent Nerves, may excite Pain. Or rather,

2. The *Protruſion* of ſome of the *acrid, gouty* Particles (by means of the continued Acceſſion of more of the like Quality, thruſting onwards the former) to an *immediate Contact* with the Extremities of the Nerves affected; the Conſequence of which is exquiſite Pain.

§. 505 The GOUTY PAIN, when it becomes violent, occaſions a quicker Flow of Blood thro' the ſanguine Arteries in the Part affected; and conſequently too large a Secretion of Lymph into the lymphatick Arteries, which go off from them; and hence it is that the Part pained comes to ſwell.

§. 506.

§. 506. From what has been obſerved concerning the Nature of the gouty Humour (§. 498, *&c.*) we may infer, that the *Blood* and *Lymph* of Perſons afflicted with arthritick Pains, have an *alcaline Acrimony*.

§. 507. I may add, that commonly there is likewiſe ſome Degree of *Viſcidity* in the Blood of *gouty* Perſons; becauſe there commonly is ſome Deficiency in the Force of the Action of their Solids, as appears from the inſufficient Excretion of *alcaline Salts*, which preceeded the Fit of the Gout, and without which it could not have happen'd: One natural Conſequence of Defect in the Force of the Heart and Arteries, being a Glewyneſs or *viſcid* Quality in the Blood,

§. 508. The *curative* Indications in painful Diſtempers of this Kind are,

1. By ſuitable internal Medicines to correct the morbid Qualities of the animal Fluids; that is, to deſtroy their *Acrimony* and *Viſcidity*.

2. To ſtrengthen the Action of the Solids; that is, chiefly of the Heart and Arteries; that by this Means the *gouty Particles* may be comminuted and render'd capable

pable of paſſing off thro' the perſpiratory, and other excretory Ducts; and that thoſe gouty Particles, which have been brought to the painful Joint, may be diſlodged and propel'd from their Contact with, or Preſſure againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected; which may be expected, when the Force of the Motion of the circulating Fluids is increaſed, and their Acrimony and Viſcidity are abated. And,

3. By *external Remedies*, to attenuate the gouty Humour excreted in the Part affected, abate its *Stimulus* on the Nerves, and promote its Diſcharge *ad extra*.

§. 509. Internal Medicines proper to anſwer the *two firſt* curative Indications, §. 508. may be ſeen in Hiſt. XXVII, XXVIII, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII.

§. 510. And as to the *third* Indication, §. 508, it appears to me very rational and proper to make uſe of ſome *outward* Applications; becauſe by Means of the *Vaſa inhalantia*, (which terminate in every Part of the Superficies of the Body) and of the Pores, which are in every Membrane, and in the Coats of every Veſſel of the Body, ſome ſubtile Parts of ſuitable *Fomentations*

or

or *Liniments* may enter and pervade to the Nerves, and other Veſſels affected, and contribute to abate the painful *Stimulus*, the *Acrimony*, and *Viſcidity* of the Fluids, and to the Evacuation of the gouty Humour *ad extra*.

§. 511. Indeed the outward Application of ſuch Medicines as will cloſe the Pores, conſtringe the Veſſels, thicken the Fluids, or repel inwards into the ſanguine and lymphatick Veins the morbid Humours diſcharged on the affected Joint, is not only improper, but very hazardous to the Patient, and may deſtroy Life; but it muſt not thence be inferr'd, that no outward Application is proper or ſafe, or can be uſeful in ſuch Caſes. Is it a reaſonable Concluſion, that becauſe ſome Things taken internally will poiſon and kill, that therefore no Medicines are ſafe, or can contribute to the Cure of Diſeaſes? The Argument ſeems as ſtrong againſt all internal Remedies, as againſt outward Applications.

§. 512. I can ſay nothing from my own Experience of the Succeſs of outward Applications in a regular Fit of the Gout either in the Hand or Foot; but I can atteſt the Safety

Safety and Uſefulneſs of them in painful Diſtempers of the *Hips*, *Knees* and *Feet*; which will appear from Hiſt. XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI.

§. 513. There is the greateſt PROBABILITY that by a due Regulation of *Diet* and *Exerciſe*, and the Uſe of proper *Remedies*, Remedies perfectly ſafe, Perſons afflicted with the GOUT, may with the divine Bleſſing, have their Fits of it ſhorten'd, and the Returns of them in Time prevented. For ſince the Diſcovery of the Nature of the *gouty Humour* by the EXPERIMENTS of *Sign. M. Pinelli*, the GOUT ceaſes to be that *myſterious* DISEASE it was before; and I hope it will no longer be the *Opprobrium medicorum*. Rational Methods of curing it, are eaſily deducible from the *now* known Cauſes of it; and thoſe Diſorders in the animal Oeconomy, by which this Diſtemper ſubſiſts, are removeable; not indeed by weakening Evacuations; not by repeated Bleedings, and frequent Purgings; but by ſuitable Diet and Medicines, which alter the morbid Qualities of the Blood, and at the ſame Time mend the Appetite, increaſe the vital Strength, attenuate the Fluids, and promote

a

a ſufficient Diſcharge of morbid and ſuperfluous Humours by inſenſible Perſpiration; and it is a Pity that any, by leaving Nature to herſelf, deſtitutute of Aſſiſtance, ſhould cheriſh their Pains and Miſery, and deprive themſelves of that Eaſe and Health, which are obtainable.

§. 514. It may be of ſome Uſe to enquire how it comes to paſs, that *Fits* of the Gout do ſo frequently return to Perſons in the *Spring* and *Fall* of the Year.

§. 515. That we may form right Notions of this Matter, we muſt remember, that Perſons afflicted with the Gout, have the *Gouty Humour* always exiſting in their Blood, (*vid.* §. 499.) both in the *Winter* and *Summer*, as well as in the other Seaſons of the Year; and that Particles of the gouty Humour are continually paſſing out of their Bodies by the perſpiratory, aud other excretory Ducts: And we muſt not forget, that while the Action of the Heart and Arteries is ſtrong enough ſufficiently to comminute the various Parts of the Blood, and to maintain the Diſcharge by *inſenſible Perſpiration*, and the other natural Evacuations

ons in due Quantities, ſo long they remain free from this Diſeaſe.

§. 516. Therefore when a Fit of the Gout happens in the SPRING of the Year, we may conclude that there has been ſome *Deficiency* in the animal Oeconomy, either in fitting the excrementitious and ſuperfluous Parts of the animal Fluids for Excretion, or in the excretory Veſſels.

§. 517. In the Winter the Blood is more condenſed, and thicker than in warmer Seaſons; the Diameter of all the Veſſels in the exterior Superficies of the Body is leſs, and proportionally leſs is the Quantity daily perſpired: But early in the *Spring*, when the Sun is returning to us again, when the Temperature of the Air is changed from its brumal State; when the Circulation of the Sap in Vegetables is quickned, and Plants begin to ſhoot out their Leaves, and grow, the Blood in human Bodies (in a Manner ſomewhat ſimilar) is likewiſe rarified, the Action of the Heart and Arteries made ſtronger, and many of the excrementitious and ſuperfluous Parts of the animal Fluids, which uſed in the Winter to paſs off with the Urine, by the ſtronger Action of the vital

vital Organs, are made ſmall enough for Perſpiration, and would paſs out of the Body that Way, if the Diameter of the perſpiratory Ducts and Pores were enlarged to the Summer Standard; that is, to its common Size in Summer. But, as the natural *Conatus* of every Veſſel, and muſcular Fibre is to contract themſelves, and as the Winters Cold conſtringed the ſubcutaneous Veſſels, and render'd their leſſer Diameter a Sort of Habit or fixed Tone; and as this Tone can only (in the animal Oeconomy) be alter'd, and the Diameter of thoſe Veſſels enlarged to the Summer Habit by the daily ſtronger Impulſe of the flowing Blood for a ſufficient Time; So it ſometimes happens, that Part of the *gouty Humour* upon the *vernal* Rarefaction of the Blood, not finding Vent or Paſſage thro' the perſpiratory Ducts, is carried to ſome Joint, and there conſtitutes a Fit of the Gout.

§. 518. In Autumn the Change in the Temperature of the Air (which then becoming much *colder*) often leſſens the Diameter of the Pores, conſtringes the perſpiratory, and all other Veſſels in the outer *Superficies* of the Body; and conſequently *diminiſhes* the

Evacuation by inſenſible Perſpiration; that is, it does ſo where the Action of the Heart and Arteries is not ſtrong enough to overcome the Impreſſion of the cold autumnal Air: Whence it ſometimes happens, that ſome of the gouty Humours, which uſed in the Summer-Seaſon to paſs out of the Body by inſenſible Perſpiration, being hinder'd from ſo doing, are accumilated in the Blood, and ſome of them protruded to a Joint in one or other of the Limbs, and there form a Fit of the Gout. Thus I apprehend the Gout is occaſion'd in the Fall of the Year.

§. 519. From what has been ſaid, (§. 515, *ad* 518.) we may pretty eaſily underſtand not only that there are Methods and Remedies proper for preventing the Returns of the Gout, but alſo what thoſe Methods and Remedies are.

§. 520. I ſhall now relate ſome *arthritick* Caſes, and with them conclude this Chapter.

HISTORY

HISTORY XLVI.

§. 521. *April* 25. 1737. being ſent for, I viſited Mrs. —— S —— D, aged about 38 Years, and found her under violent *hiſterick Fits*; and was inform'd that ſhe had been afflicted with them ſeveral Days; and that for ſeveral Weeks ſhe had *loſt her Voice*, and could only ſpeak in a very low, *whiſpering* Manner. I was likewiſe acquainted, that for ſome Months ſhe had much *Pain in her left Hip*, and a *Lameneſs* of that Limb occaſion'd by it; and that the Loſs of her Voice happen'd immediately upon going away of the Pain and Lameneſs from her *Hip*.

§. 522. The FIRST THING to be endeavour'd for this Patient, was to free her from the *hiſterick Fits*. To this End I order'd her *Temples*, *Forehead*, and *Noſtrils* to be immediately fomented with a Mixture of *Vinegar* and *Water* cold; and preſcribed the following Medicines.

℞ *Pulv. e Chel. Cancr. ſimpl. Lapid. Contrayerv. ana* ℈ſs. *Sal. Succini vol. gr.* iij. *Sal. Prunell. gr.* vii. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ʒi. *Aq. Menth.* ʒſs. *Aq. Bryon. comp. Syr. Balſamic. ana* ʒii. *Sp. Vini Camphorat. Sp. Nitri dulc.*

ana gut. x. *M. f.* HAUSTUS ſextâ quâque horâ ad iv. vices bibendus.

℞ *Sp. Nitri dulc. Tinct. Aſſæfætid. ana* ʒi. *& f.* MISTURA, cujus cap. gut. 20. vel 30. in Hauſt. Aquæ puræ cum Sacchar. albo parum edulcatæ, ſubindè, ut opus fuerit, contra affectiones hiſtericas.

§. 523. *April* 26. I viſited her, and found her free from her *hiſterick Fits*; but to prevent the Return of them, I order'd the Draught to be repeated, and the Uſe of it, as before, continued till the next Day.

§. 524. *April* 27. when I viſited her, I found ſhe remain'd free from her *hiſterick* Diſorders, and therefore thought it proper to endeavour the *Recovery of her Voice*: To this End I preſcribed as follows.

℞ *Gum. Ammoniac.* ʒii. *Sal. Prunell.* ʒi. *Diſſolv. in Aq. puræ* ʒii. *Dein adde Aceti acerrimi, Syr. de Althæ. ana* ʒi. *M. f.* GARGARISMUS, cujus Cochl. ſſ. frequentèr pauliſper in ore teneatur, & dein expuatur.

℞ *Balſam. Capiv. Sperm. Ceti, ana* ʒi. *Diſſolv. cum Vitell. Ovi q. ſ. Dein adde Syr. Balſamic.* ʒi. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ʒiiſs. *& f.* MISTURA, cujus cap. Cochl. i. largum Veſperi & Mane.

§. 525. *April* 29. I viſited her again, and found that ſhe could ſpeak as well as ſhe uſed to do in any Time of Health. She acquainted

acquainted me that her *Voice* return'd the Night before, and that about the ſame Time the *Pain*, and *Lameneſs* return'd into her *left Hip*, and *Thigh*; that ſhe remain'd free from hiſterical Diſorders, and that her Pain became moderate, when ſhe was hot in Bed.

§. 526. The THING now to be endeavour'd was to remove the *Pain*, and *Lameneſs* of her *Hip* and *Thigh*, in ſuch a Manner as might prevent the Loſs of her Voice, and the Return of her hiſterick Fits. I preſcribed for this Purpoſe as follows.

℞ *Antimon. diaphor. Sperm. Ceti, ana* ℈ſs. *Sal. Succini vol. gr.* iij. *Camphor. gr.* ii. *Mithridatii* ℈ſs. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* iii. *Syr. e Cortic. Aurant. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & horis octavis ad iv. vices ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Cochl. iv. *Julapii* ſequentis.

℞ *Aq. Cinnam. tenuis* ℥iijſs. *Aq. Pulegii* ℥iv. *Sp. Lavendul. comp.* ℥iij. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* 40. *Sacchar. alb.* ʒſs. *M. f.* JULAPIUM.

§. 527. *April* 30. I viſited her again, and found that ſhe retain'd her Voice, remain'd free from her hiſterick Diſorders, and that the *Pain* of her *Hip* was ſomewhat *abated*. I preſcribed as follows.

℞ *Antimon. diaphoret. Flor. Sulphur. ana* ℈ſs. *Rad. Serpentar.*

pentar. virg. gr. v. *Sal. Succini vol. gr.* iij. *Camphor. gr.* ii. *Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & octavâ quâque horâ ad octo vices ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Cochl. iv. *Julapii* ſequentis.

℞ *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* xii. *Sacchar. alb.* ʒii. *optime miſceantur; dein adde Aq. Pulegii* ʒxi. *Aq. Bryon. comp.* ʒvi. *Sp. Lavendul. comp.* ʒii. *M. f.* JULAPIUM.

§. 528. *May* 3. I viſited her again. She remain'd free from hiſterick Diſorders, retain'd her Voice, and the Pain of her *Hip* and Lameneſs were almoſt gone. I preſcribed as follows.

Pergat in uſu *Boli* & *Julapii* die Aprilis 30mo. præſcript. & horis octavis ad vi. alias vices ſumat *Bolum*, ſuperbibendo Cochl. iv. *Julapii*, & poſteà utatur *Miſturæ* ſequente.

℞ *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* 30. *Sp. Sal. Armoniac.* ʒſs. *& f.* MISTURA, cujus cap. gut. xv. vel xx. Veſperi & Manè in Hauſt. Aq. puræ Briſtol, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

§. 529. *May* 5. I viſited her, and found her perfectly free from her *Pain* and *Lameneſs*; and ſhe remain'd free from the hiſterick Fits, and retain'd her Voice.

§. 530. *May* 10. I call'd on her, and found ſhe remain'd well, and therefore took my Leave of her.

§. 531. There are ſome Things remarkable

able in the Caſe of this Patient, *viz.* 1. That the Pain of her *Hip* abated as ſhe grew hot in Bed; whence I inferr'd that it did not proceed from a *flatulent* Cauſe. 2. That the Loſs of her Voice happen'd on the ceaſing of the Pain in her *Hip*, and that the Pain of her *Hip* return'd upon the Recovery of her Voice: Whence I concluded, that thoſe two Symptoms were produced by one and the *ſame Cauſe*, tranſlated from the Joint of the *Hip* to the Organs of the Voice, and again from the Organs of the Voice to the Joint of the left *Hip*.

§. 532. This Cauſe (§. 531.) I apprehended to be an *acrimonious viſcid Humour* in the Blood; but not in ſo great a Degree as to occaſion Obſtructions in any capillary ſanguine Arteries; for then an *Inflammation* of the Part affected muſt have been a concomitant Symptom, which it was not; therefore it appear'd to me, that this morbid Humour was ſecreted into the lymphatick Arteries in the Part affected, and occaſion'd a Diſtention of them, and ſo proved an Impediment to the Motion or Action of the Parts affected; and thus produced the Lameneſs when the Humour was in the *Hip*, and the

Loſs of the Voice, when it was in the Organs of ſpeaking.

§. 533. There is one Thing more obſervable, *viz.* that there was no Senſe of Pain, when the morbid Humour was in the Organs of ſpeaking, but only when it was in the Joint of the *Hip*: The Reaſon of which I take to be this, *viz.* that when the Humour was carried into the lymphatick Arteries in the Joint of the *Hip*, ſome of the acrid Particles were protruded to an immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves there affected, and that it happen'd otherwiſe in the Organs of ſpeaking.

§. 534. If any ſhall ask, how it came to paſs that when the morbid Humour was removed from the Organs of ſpeaking, it was tranſlated to the Hip, and to the ſame Hip, and not to ſome other Part, I muſt own that I cannot account for it.

§. 535. I will only add, that ſince the acrid Particles in the Blood are all of an *alcaline* Nature; ſo we have Reaſon to think that the morbid Humour conveyed to the Hip-Joint in this Patient, conſiſted of the ſame Sorts of Parts which conſtitute the gouty Humour, §. 234.

HISTORY

HISTORY XLVII.

§. 536. *November* 3. 1737. being desired, I visited Mr. James Thwait, aged about 76 Years. He had for some Days been afflicted with extreme *Pain in his left Hip*, so that he could nor walk, nor be put to Bed, or got up from it, without exquisite Torment. His Flesh was too hot, and his Pulse too quick, and he could get no Sleep for his Pain. I prescribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Antimon. diaphor. Flor. Sulphur. Sal. Prunell. Coccinell. ana gr.* v. *Aq. Lactis alex.* ʒi. *Aq. Pæon. comp.* ʒiij. *Syr. Balsamic. Syr. de Mecon. ana* ʒi. *Elixir. Vitriol. Mynsitch. gut.* xii. *M. f.* Haustus horis sextis ad iii. vices bibendus.

℞ *Ol. Olivar.* ʒii. *Ol. Absinth. chym. gut.* viii. *M. f.* Linimentum, quo Pars affecta, subindè tepidè inungatur per octavam horæ partem.

§. 537. *November* 4. I visited him again, and found his Symptoms much the same as the Day before, except that his Pain was not altogether so intense. I prescribed for him as follows.

℞ *Antimon. diaphor. gr.* vii. *Flor. Sulphur. gr.* viii. *Coccinell. gr.* v. *Aq. Pulegii* ʒi. *Aq. Pæon. comp.* ʒiij. *Syr.*

Syr. Balſamic. ʒii. *Sp. Nitri dulc. gut.* x. *M. f.* HAUSTUS ſextâ quâque horâ ad iv. vices bibendus.

§. 538. *Nov.* 5. I viſited him again, and found his Pulſe ſlower, and Heat much abated: He had ſlept between Whiles, could move a little better, and had Remiſſions of his Pain, tho' ſometimes they were ſtrong. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Antimon. diaphor. Rad. Serpentar. virg. Gum. Quajac. ana gr.* v. *Camphor. gr.* ii. *Elect. Mithridatii* ℈i. *Syr. Balſamic. q. f. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & horis ſextis ad iv. vices ſumendus, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino Mont. ppti.

℞ *Camphoræ* ℈i. *Ol. Succini* ℥ſs. *M. f.* LINIMENTUM, quo Pars affecta manu tepidâ bene inungatur.

§. 539. *Nov.* 6. I viſited him again, and found him much better; but he had at Times ſome Returns of his Pain; I therefore preſcribed the following Medicine, which, with the Bleſſing of God, was effectual to perfect his Recovery; and ſome Months after he told me, he thought himſelf ſtronger, and could walk better than before he had his Pain.

℞ *Antimon. diaphoret. gr.* v. *Lapid. Contrayerv.* ℈ſs. *Coccinell. gr.* iij. *Camphor. gr.* ii. *Elect. Mithridatii* ℈i. *Syr. Balſamic. q. f. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & ſextâ

ſextâ quâque horâ ad iv. vices ſumendus, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino Mont. ppti.

540. The Humour ſecreted in the Joint of the Hip of this Patient, I apprehend, conſiſted of the ſame Sorts of Particles, which compoſe the *gouty* Humour.

HISTORY XLVIII.

§. 540. *Friday, Dec.* 9. 1737. I was ſent for to Mr. —— T——R, aged near 50 Years. He complain'd of great *Pain* in his *right Hip* of ſix Months Continuance. He had uſed the *hot Bath* at BATH, and the *cold Bath* here in Town; had been blooded in his Arm, and cupp'd for it; and for ſix Weeks together took a *Bolus* made of *Guajac.* ℈ſ. *Cinnab. Antimon. gr.* xv, &c. and ſometimes was purged with a *Bolus* made of *Calomel.* ℈ſ. *Jalep.* ℈i. *&c.* He had uſed a Decoction of the *Woods*, and a Diet Drink to alter his Blood, and had been *bliſter'd* on the Part affected; but notwithſtanding all theſe Remedies, (which have been often uſeful in ſuch Caſes) he ſtill grew worſe, which occaſion'd his ſending for me. I preſcribed for him as follows.

℞ *Antimon.*

℞ *Antimon. diaphor. Flor. Sulphur. ana* ℈ss. *Sal. Succini vol. Camphor. ana gr.* ii. *Elect. Mithridatii* ℈i. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* ii. *Syr. de Althæ. q. s. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & sextâ quâque horâ sumendus, tepidè superbibendo Haustum seri Lactis cum Vino Montan. ppti.

℞ *Camphor.* ℈i. *Ol. Olivar.* ℥i. *Ol. Anis. gut.* iv. *M. f.* LINIMENTUM, quo Pars affecta tepidè per horæ quadrantem inungatur bis in die.

§. 542. *Dec.* 10. I visited him again, and found his Pain was pretty much abated: I therefore prescribed for him as follows.

Pergat in usu *Boli* hesterno die præscripti, & sextâ quâque horâ ad octo alias vices capiat unum.

℞ *Elixir. Vitriol. Mynsitch. Sp. Lavendul. comp. ana* ℥ii. *& f.* MISTURA, cujus capiat guttas 30. semel vel bis in die, in Haustu Aquæ & Vini.

§. 543. *Dec.* 12. I found him considerably better, and therefore I prescribed as follows.

Pergat in usu *Boli* die Dec. 9no. præscripti, et sextis horis ad octo alias vices sumat unum.

§. 544. *Dec.* 14. I visited him again, and found that he could walk much better, and his Pains almost gone: I prescribed as follows.

℞ *Rad. Serpentar. virg. gr.* vii. *Antimon. diaphor. Flor. Sulphur.*

Sulphur. ana ℈ſs. *Sal. Succini vol. gr.* iij. *Camphor. gr.* ii. *Mithridatii* ʒſs. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* iii. *Syr. de Althæ. q. ſ. M. f.* BOLUS inaurandus, & Veſperi & Mane ad vi. vices ſumendus, tepidè ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino Mont. præparati.

Pergat in uſu *Linimenti* die Dec. 9no. præſcripti.

§. 545. *Dec.* 17. I viſited him again, found him eaſy, and therefore order'd the following Bottle of Drops for him, and took my Leave.

℞ *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* 40. *Sp. Sal. Armoniac.* ʒſs. *& f.* MISTURA, de qua capiat gut. xx. Veſperi & Manè in Hauſt. Aq. & Vini, vel ſeri Lactis cum Vino Mont. præparati.

§. 546. The conſtituent Parts of the morbid Humour in this Patient, I apprehend to be much the ſame with thoſe in the two foregoing *Hiſtories*, only in this there ſeems to have been more of the acrid Particles extravaſated, and caſt out of the Courſe of the circulating Fluids, and thruſt to an immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves affected, and was the Reaſon why his Pains were ſo durable, and removed with ſo much Difficulty.

HISTORY

HISTORY XLIX.

§. 547. *September* 4, 1733. Mr. NATHANIEL STYLE, aged about 33 Years, desired my Advice. He told me that, when he was about 19 Years of Age, he was taken with a general Disorder, a Sort of *convulsive Shakings*, which very frequently afflicted him near two Years together, and that from that Time he had been troubled from PAINS in his right KNEE, which always came when he was *sitting*, and then to his inward Feeling, it seemed, as if there were bulky *Swellings* upon it, tho' in Reality there were none; and when he endeavour'd to rise up from his Chair, he said it was with Difficulty, and that he was not able for some Time to set his Leg strait; but on his standing, the Pain went off, and then he was taken with a *Shivering*, and sometimes with a *Pain in his Side*.

§. 548. Thus he used to be afflicted five or six Times in a Day. In other Respects he was pretty well. I prescribed for him the following Remedies, which, with the Blessing of God, were effectual to remove his Complaints.

℞ *Ol. Junip. chym.* ℈i. *Sp. Sal. Armoniac.* ℥ss. *& f.* Mistura, cujus capiat gut. xx. bis in die in Hauſt. Decocti Lign. Saſſafr. Raſ. Phialâ prius agitatâ.

℞ *Sperm. Ceti* ʒi. *Camphor.* ℈i. *Ol. Amygdal. dulc. Ol. Succini, ana* ℥ss. *M. f.* Linimemtum, quo Partes affectæ Veſperi & Mane inungantur.

§. 549. There are divers Things remarkable in this Caſe, (§. 547.) *e. g.* 1. That the *Pains* came into his Knee only when he was ſitting; that is, when the ſanguine and lymphatick Veſſels on the upper Part of that Joint, the Part affected, were moſt extended, and their Diameter moſt leſſen'd, and the Paſſing of the Fluids through them moſt difficult.

§. 550. Hence (§. 549.) I apprehend aroſe the *Pain*, the *Stiffneſs* and ſeeming Tumour of the Joint..

§. 551. 2. That upon his changing the Poſture of that Limb, and ſtanding awhile, the Pain and Stiffneſs of the Joint went off; that is, when the Veſſels affected were moſt relaxed, the Diameter of them largeſt, and the Paſſing of the Fluids thro' them moſt facile.

§. 552. 3. That upon the going off of the Pain, and Stiffneſs from his Knee, he was

taken

taken with a *Shivering*, and ſometimes with a *Pain in his Side.*

§. 553. From which Symptoms §. 549, 551. we may infer, that there was ſome Degree of *Viſcidity* in the Fluids of this Patient; becauſe if it was otherwiſe, if the Blood and Lymph had retain'd their healthy Tenuity or Thinneſs, they would have paſſed thoſe Veſſels in their extended State as in Time of Health, without occaſioning either Stiffneſs or Pain. This is confirmed alſo by what is obſerved §. 551.

§. 554. From §. 552, it ſeems alſo reaſonable to think that ſome of the antecedent Cauſes of this Diſtemper were *acrid Particles*, and Particles of *elaſtick Air* too abundant in his Blood. Therefore when the morbid Humour by Change of Poſture moved from his Knee, they were carried in the Courſe of Circulation to the other Parts affected.

§. 555. This Diſtemper appears, in my Opinion, to have ariſen from *complex* Cauſes.

HISTORY L.

§. 556. *June* 20. 1738. Mr. Nathaniel Style, the ſame Gentleman mentioned §. 547,

§. 547, desired my Advice. He complain'd at this Time of a *moving Pain*, which had been very troublesome to him for several Weeks; sometimes it was in his *right Knee*, sometimes in his *left Hypochondre*; and when it went from one of those Parts, he soon felt it in the other; never in both Places together. He likewise complain'd of a *Want of Appetite*, and *Lowness of Spirits*. I prescribed for him the following Remedies, which soon relieved him, and proved so effectual, that I had no Occasion to prescribe a second Time.

℞ *Antimon. diaphor.* ʒi. *Castor. Russiæ, Camphor. anæ* ʒss. *Myrrh.* ʒii. *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* 24. *M. f.* Pilulæ N° 48. inaurandæ, quarum capiat iv. Vesperi & Mane.

℞ *Elixir. Vitrioli Mynsitch.* ℥ss. cujus capiat gut. xv. vel xx. in Haust. *Aq. Spadens.* vel *Aq. Bristol.* horâ unâ antè Prandium, & horâ quintâ post Meridiem.

℞ *Sp. Vini camphorat.* ℥ss. *Sp. Lavendulæ comp. Aq. Hungaric. ana* ʒvi. *M. f.* Fotus, quo Partes affectæ subindè, ut opus fuerit, foveantur.

§. 557. The Fomentation he found produced a Sort of glowing Warmth in the Part affected, when he used it, and thereupon his Pains ceased.

§. 558. *October* 12. 1738. Mr. *Style* was at my Houſe; and talking over his old Complaints, he obſerved to me, that after eating, his *Stomach* ſeemed to ſwell, and became uneaſy, and that then he ſhould have ſuch great *Fluſhings* in his Face, that any Body, not acquainted with him, might think he had been drinking hard; and frequently after eating, the Pain would come into his *Side:* He often took Notice, that on a free Evacuation of *Wind* his *Pains* have gone off; and that when he had the Wind much in his Stomach, it would, as he expreſs'd it, fly up into his Head, and that then he ſhould have the *Head-ach* to a violent Degree, as if he ſhould be diſtracted, till he had Vent for the *Wiud,* and then the *Pain of his Head* would abate, and go off.

§. 559. I may obſerve, as to this Patient, that the principal Cauſe of his Pains, and other Diſorders, appears to be *too great* Quantities of *elaſtick* Air both in the Cavity of the Stomach, and Interſtices of the Blood; and ſome of his Symptoms ſeem likewiſe to evince that there is ſometimes a very quick paſſing of *Air* from the Stomach into

into the Blood, and from the Blood into the Stomach.

§. 560. The Pains in the Knee, which he now complain'd of, ſeem'd to me different from thoſe which afflicted him in *September* 1733. Theſe I call *flatulent*.

HISTORY LI.

§. 561. *April* 26. 1733. Mrs. M——Y W——R, aged about 24 Years, a Servant then to Mrs. A—, deſired my Advice. She ſaid that for ſeveral Days ſhe had been troubled with ſuch violent Pains in the *Bottoms of her Feet*, and ſuch a *Pricking* in her *Ankles*, that ſhe could not tell how to walk; that in other Reſpects ſhe was well, and that her Feet and Ankles were not ſwelled at all. I preſcribed the following Remedies, by which ſhe ſoon became free from her Complaints.

℞ *Ol. Junip. chym. gut.* xx. *Sp. Sal. Armoniac.* ℥ſs. & *f.* Mistura, cujus cap. gut. xx. Veſperi & Mane in Hauſt. Cereviſiæ, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

℞ *Sp. Vini rect.* ℥i. *Tinct. Succini, Tinct. Myrrh. ana* ℥ſs. *M. pro* Fotu, quo Partes affectæ bis in die foveantur.

§. 562. This Patient, by the Colouring of her Face, and by her Pulſe, and ſome other Symptoms, appeared to me to have a *thick, heavy,* and *acrimonious* Blood. The Pains did not ſeem to be ſeated in any Articulation of the Bones, but to affect in general the Extremities of the Nerves of the Bottom Superficies of the Feet, and about her Ankles; occaſion'd by *acrid Particles* brought to immediate *Contact* with the Extremities of the Nerves affected.

§. 563. I do not reckon this an *arthritick* Caſe; but I relate it as the Hiſtory of a *painful Diſtemper* of the *Feet.*

CHAP. XX.

CHAP. XX.

Containing a Summary *of the Theory of* painful Diſtempers, *with ſome* Aphoriſms *deduced from the* Hiſtories, *and the* Concluſion.

§. 564. I Have in the foregoing Papers offer'd to the Conſideration of the Publick, a THEORY of *painful Diſtempers*; a Theory not founded on any *Hypotheſis*, but grounded on, and ſupported by the real State of Things in human Bodies afflicted with Pains. I ſhall now recapitulate ſome of the chief Parts of it, and then deduce a few APHORISMS from the Facts contained in the HISTORIES.

§. 565. I. As to the THEORY, (§. 564.) I have ſhew'd that *all Pain* is excited by the Action of ſome Matter on the Extremities of the Nerves by which we feel, (§. 15.) and that there are two general SORTS of *proximate* Cauſes of painful Senſations, *viz.*

1. *Too great Preſſures* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves affected.

2. The *immediate Contact* of ſome (commonly) *acrid* Particles with the Extremities of the Nerves affected.

§. 566. As to the firſt Sort, §. 565. N° 1. I have ſhew'd that the *internal Cauſes* productive of *too great Preſſures* againſt the Extremities of the Nerves, are either, 1. *Viſcid Humours* in the Blood, and Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation, (§. 17. N° 1.) Or, 2. A *Conſtriction* of the Coats of ſome of the capillary ſanguine *Arteries*, (§. *ibid.* N° 2.) Or, 3. Some adjacent increaſing Tumour, (§. *ibid.* N° 3.) Or, 4. *Elaſtick Air*: (§. *ibid.* N° 4.) But that the moſt frequent of theſe are *viſcid Humours*, and *elaſtick Air*, §. 18.

§. 567. As to the ſecond Kind of proximate Cauſes of Pain, §. 565. N° 2. *viz.* the *immediate Contact* of ſome *acrid Particles* with the Extremities of the Nerves, (§. 19.) I have ſhewed, that ſuch Particles are often excreted from the Blood to the *external Superficies* of the Body; (§. 20.) and that if they are too big to paſs off thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*, they are protruded to immediate Contact with the Extremities of the next adjacent Nerves terminating in that Superficies: (§. 21.) and that, in the ſame Manner,

Manner, *acrid Particles* may be brought to immediate Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves in any Part of the *internal Superficies*: (§. 22.) And likewise, that if the covering Membrane of the Nerves happens to be corroded, and the Extremities of them made naked, *acrid Particles* in those Places may come to immediate Contact with them, (§. 23.) And also that *acrid* Particles, by striking thro' the common covering Membrane of the Nerves, may come to immediate Contact with their Extremities, (§. 28.) and excite Pain.

§. 568. From what has been observed, (§. 566, 567.) it appears, that as either *viscid Humours*, or *elastick Air*, or *acrid Particles*, are the most frequent *proximate* Causes of painful Distempers; so either a *viscid*, or *acrimonious*, or a *flatulent* Quality of the Blood, is the *antecedent* Cause of most of them.

§. 569. I may therefore observe, as a Point very evident, that the *curative Indications* require our Endeavours not only to remove the *proximate* Causes, but also to destroy that *morbid* Quality of the Blood, which was the Origin of the Distemper:

that is, to attenuate and dilute the Blood, when *viſcid* Humours was the antecedent Cauſe: (§. 39.) To *abſorb*, by proper Remedies, the redundant *elaſtick* Air as much as poſſible, and evacuate what of it cannot be abſorbed, when the Diſeaſe is of the *flatulent* Kind, (§. 40.) and to preſcribe thoſe Medicines, which may deſtroy the *acrimoneous* Quality of the Blood, when the painful Diſeaſe is derived from it.

§. 570. Conſequently in moſt painful Diſtempers of Bodies, where the Blood and Lymph do not exceed in Quantity, ſuitable *alterative Medicines* muſt be the proper Remedies, and both *Bleeding* and *Purging* muſt be not only needleſs, but generally improper, and often prejudicial, if generally uſed.

§. 571. I grant, that common RULES ought to allow ſome Caſes as juſt Exceptions: Thus as to the Evacuation by *Bleeding*; if the *gouty* Humour ſeized the HEAD, and the Patient became *delirious*, I would adviſe Bleeding once, on Account of the *Revulſion* it makes, and the Benefit that may be procured by a Revulſion from the Head under ſuch Symptoms: But if the *Gout* was in any

any of the *Limbs*, or in the *Stomach*, or *Bowels*, I would not order Blood to be taken away, on the Account of the Revulsion this Evacuation produces; (it occasioning a Drain or Drawing back into the circulating Blood all the Humours capable of returning into it, both from the external and internal Superficies of the Body;) and of the Hazard, which attends the making a Revulsion in such Cases.

§. 572. There are some Things in the foregoing Parts of this TREATISE, which have been made evident, and which I think deserve Remembrance, *viz.*

1. That when the Part affected is inflamed, *viscid Humours* in the Blood, or a glutinous Quality of it was the *antecedent* Cause of the painful Distemper.

2. That if *no Inflammation* happens to the Part pained, the Disease most commonly results from *elastick Air*, or *acrid Particles*; except in *rheumatick* and *arthritick* Cases, which often arise from complex Causes.

3. That if the Pains result from *acrid Particles* excreted from the Blood, an acrimonious Quality of the Blood was the antecedent Cause of them.

4. That

4. That all the acrid Particles excreted from the Blood are of an *alcaline* Nature.

5. That an *acid Acrimony* may sometimes be predominant in the Contents of the Stomach, and Bowels, §. 239.

§. 573. II. I shall now deduce some APHORISMS from the *Histories*, which have been related, *viz.*

Aphor. 1. *That the painful Distempers, treated of in this Book, may happily be cured without* Bleeding *and lessening the Quantity of the vital Fluid.* Indeed I order'd Mr. CARTER, a young Gentleman under a violent *Palpitation of the Heart*, to be *blooded*, because I apprehended him to have a sanguine *Plethora*. He was lean, and full of *Blood*; and whenever the Quantity of *Blood* exceeds the Standard of Health, *Phlebotomy* should be advised, altho' no painful Disease afflicted the plethorick Person. This is the only Case of all the Histories, in which I order'd *Blood* to be taken away: The other Gentleman afflicted with the Palpitation of the Heart was not *blooded*.

§. 574. Aphor. 2. *That most of the common painful Distempers may likewise be cured without* Purging; as is evident from the

the foregoing *Hiſtories*; and my Reader may obſerve, 1. That the *purging* Medicines, which I order'd to be taken during the Continuance of the Pains, (*e. g.* Hiſt. I, II, V.) were directed in ſuch Doſes, as ſerved only to keep the Belly open, and to prevent Coſtiveneſs. 2. That in the few Caſes wherein I order'd a regular PURGE, it was after the Pains were gone. *Vid.* Hiſt. IX, XI, XII.

§. 575. In Hiſt. III. I order'd a Doſe of *purging Pills* to be taken once a Week for the Sake of making a *Revulſion* from the Head. In Hiſt. XIV. I preſcribed a *purging Potion* for the ſame Purpoſe. In Hiſt. XV. I preſcribed Pills gently purging, to be taken ſix Days together, with Deſign to procure a *Stool* or two extraordinary thoſe Days, and a Revulſion from the Head thereby: And in Hiſt. XXV, XXVI, XXIX, I order'd ſome *purging* Medicines, to the Intention either of removing, or preventing a Coſtiveneſs: And in theſe Caſes it is evident, that I directed thoſe mild CATHARTICKS not as the principal Remedies, but only as occaſional and coadjutant Medicines.

§. 576. Let me add what deſerves Notice and

and Remembrance, *viz.* That as *purging* Medicines, (I mean given in ſuch Doſes as to produce ſix or eight *Stools*, or more in the Space of eight Hours, (the common Effects of giving a regular formal Purge) do haſtily diminiſh the Quantity of the Lymph, and of the ſerous Part of the Blood; and as the thinneſt Parts of the Fluids commonly run off firſt, ſo they muſt render the Blood and Lymph thicker than they were before the Patient was purged.

§. 577. PURGING therefore is improper, and will be hurtful in thoſe painful Diſtempers, which have *viſcid* Humours for their antecedent Cauſe, as the *Rheumatiſm*, and ſome other painful Diſeaſes have; particularly thoſe attended with Inflammation.

§. 578. PURGING Medicines ſeem likewiſe improper for the Cure of thoſe painful Diſeaſes, which have an *acrimonious* Quality in the Blood for their antecedent Cauſe; not only becauſe they ſignify very little to the altering that *morbid* Quality on which thoſe Diſeaſes depend, but becauſe they render the animal Fluids thicker, and the acrid Particles conſequently leſs diluted; which is an Event we ſhould ſurely labour to avoid.

§. 579.

§. 579. Aphor. 3. *That most of the common painful Distempers may be cured without* Laudanum, *or other* Opiates; *consequently* that Sort *of Medicines is not necessary for the Cure of them.* This, I think, will appear evident from all the *Histories* related in this TREATISE, in which no *Opiate* was prescribed. And in the few Cases where *Laudan. liquid.* or *Elect. Mithridatii,* or *Syr. de Meconio* has been made an Ingredient of a Medicine, the Proportion of it in a Dose has been very little.

§. 580. In managing Persons under painful Distempers, I think the *main Stress* ought not to be laid upon OPIATES; but that those Medicines should be prescribed, by Means of which we may rationally expect a Removal both of the *proximate* Causes of the painful Disease, and of that morbid Quality of the Blood from which it proceeded.

§. 581. Many other Particulars might be inferred from the FACTS related in the foregoing Sections; but this Book is swelled beyond what I at first intended, and the Brevity I proposed to myself obliges me to take no Notice of them: But it seems necessary

ceſſary to obviate a miſtaken Notion, which ſome Perſons may otherwiſe entertain.

§. 582. Some, perhaps, may imagine, that ſince the moſt frequent internal, *antecedent* Cauſes of PAINFUL DISTEMPERS are either *viſcid Humours* or *acrid Particles* in the *Blood*; and that ſince *all acrid* Particles exiſting in the *Blood*, or excreted from it, are of an *alcaline Nature*; that therefore *acid Medicines* are the *only* proper Remedies for the Cure of them; as they both attenuate the *Blood*, are proper to deſtroy any viſcid Quality of it, and likewiſe to alter the Properties of thoſe acrid Particles, which are of an *alcaline* Quality.

§. 583. It is indeed allowed, that ſome ACIDS are often proper and needful; but we muſt conſider, that as in a State of perfect Health, the *alcaline* animal *Salts* are, *by the Force* of the Action of the vital Organs, ſufficiently comminuted and evacuated from the Body, altho' no *Acids* be taken into the Stomach intentionally for theſe Purpoſes; ſo *one main Thing* to be endeavour'd in curing PAINFUL DISEASES, is to *ſtrengthen* the Solids, and *increaſe* the Force of the Action of the Heart and Arteries; except Caſes attended with a ſymptomatick Fever:

Fever: If this be accompliſhed, it is very probable there will follow not only a Protruſion of any Particles adhering to the Extremities of the Nerves from their immediate Contact with them, but alſo a *Comminution* of the ſeveral Parts of the Blood, a greater Degree of its Fluidity, and a more plentiful Evacuation of the *alcaline Salts*, and other ſuperfluous and excrementitious Humours.

§. 584. This Opinion is confirmed by the Succeſſes of ſuch a METHOD with thoſe Perſons, whoſe Caſes have been related in this TREATISE.

§. 585. But this Advantage of *ſtrengthening* the Solids, and increaſing the Force of the Action of the Heart and Arteries, is not to be expected from *acid*, ſo much as from other Medicines. I apprehend, that thoſe *acid Medicines*, which conduce to the altering the Properties of the *alcaline* Salts in the Blood, and to deſtroy the Coheſion of the Parts of *viſcid* Humours, and to thin the animal Fluids, are not like to increaſe the Force of Coheſion between the Parts of the SOLIDS.

§. 586. It appears to me very requiſite, when a plentiful Uſe of *Acids* is needful for altering

altering any *morbid* Quality of the Blood; to intermix Medicines, which may ſtrengthen the Solids; that is, increaſe the Coheſion of their component Parts; and often thoſe Medicines, which will render the Pulſe ſtronger, are wanted; and the State of the Solids, and the Strength of the Pulſe, ſhould always be conſider'd. I hope what has been obſerved does ſufficiently ſhew, that *acid* Medicines are not the *only* Remedies needful for the Cure of painful Diſeaſes.

§. 587. I have freely, without any Reſerve, deliver'd my Sentiments on the various DISTEMPERS that have been conſider'd; and have, ſo far as the Limits of theſe Papers would allow, faithfully communicated ſome of my *Experiences* in the Management of Perſons under them; and with a ſincere Aim at the Good of Mankind; hoping that this *Treatiſe* may, with the divine Bleſſing, become in the Hands of ſome young PRACTITIONERS a Means of guiding, and rendering more effectual their Endeavours of curing painful Diſeaſes.

Μὴ ἡμῖν κύριε, μὴ ἡμῖν, ἀλλ' ἢ τῷ ὀνόματί σου δὸς δόξαν, Pſal. CXV. 1.

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